Board of Trade Journal

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The telephone cable division of Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd., is expanding and modernising its Thames-side factory at North Woolwich to cater for the expansion of the telephone service in Great Britain and for the export market. The expansion includes the installation of more lines for the production of coaxial cable for medium and distance telephone and television systems; the provision of other new equipment; and an improvement in plant layout made possible by the extra space left with the removal of the landline systems division to a new factory at Basildon, Essex. Here an operator tests resistance unbalance at the core stage of manufacture.

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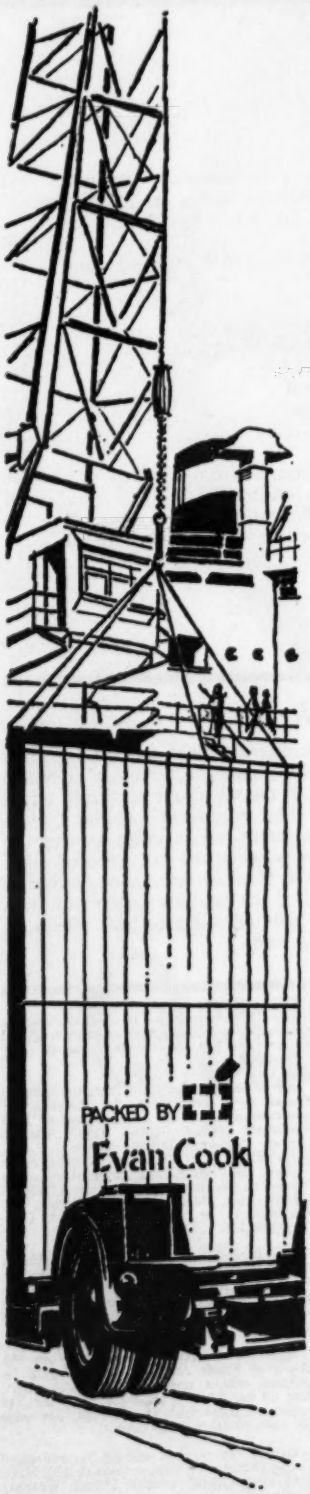

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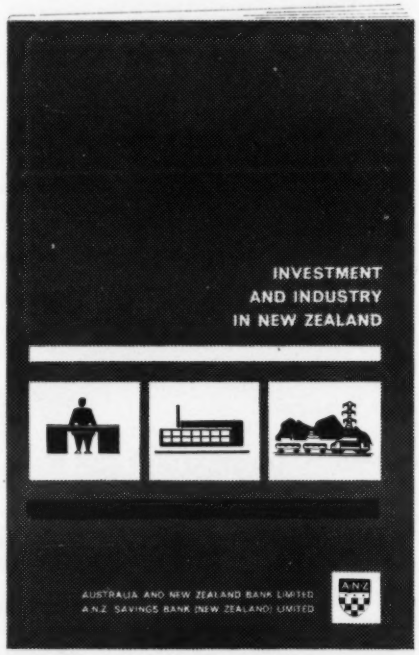

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New prospects for trade with Latin America

Mr. Michael Stewart, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has just returned from a two-week visit to Latin America. During his visit he was able not only to see something of Peru, Chile and Argentina and to talk to Heads of State, Ministers and other leaders in these countries, but also to spend three days talking with the British Ambassadors from 18 Latin American countries, together with the High Commissioners from Jamaica and Trinidad. 'What I have seen and what I have heard has confirmed the belief with which I started out; this belief is that we have for too long paid too little attention to the Latin American area', Mr. Stewart told a meeting of the Confederation of British Industry in London on January 20. Following are extracts from his speech:

'I WOULD LIKE to try to present the facts about the potential of Latin America as a market and to ask you all to think about these, as we in the Government will be thinking about them, in the light of our new attitude towards Latin America,' said Mr. Stewart.

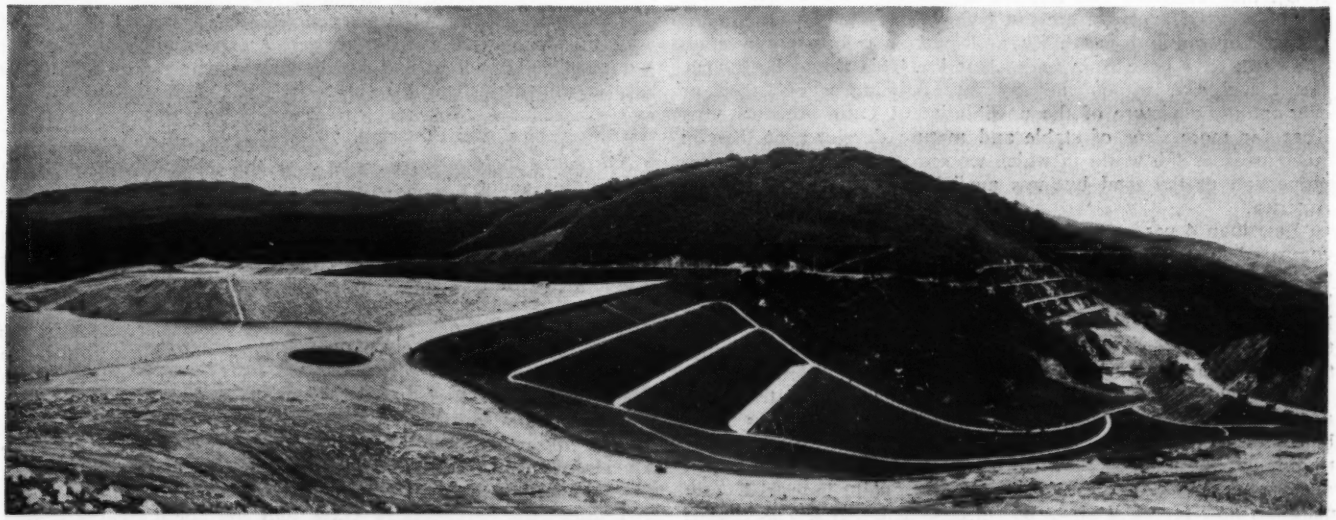
'What strikes me first is the size of the Latin American market for imports. This is roughly £3,000 million a year – and I am speaking here only of the Latin American Republics without taking into account the two Commonwealth countries in the Caribbean and the smaller dependent territories.'

This seemed to him to be a huge challenge to Britain as an exporting nation. It was a challenge which we were not meeting. Our exports to the area were less than 5 per cent of this total and our share of the market had decreased relative to some of our main competitors, although in one case, that of Germany, we had done slightly better than they had in the past five years.

In each of the three countries that he visited he saw ambitious development plans which involved large purchases of capital equipment. 'President Belaunde of Peru, whose sincere devotion to the social and economic development of his country impressed me deeply, told me of his plans for opening up the interior of the country and irrigating the coastal lands, plans which require road building equipment, bridges, pumps and hundreds of other items which we can sell. Peru is a free market; there are no import restrictions or exchange difficulties. Yet our share of this market has shrunk from 50 per cent at the beginning of the century to 16 per cent in 1950 and is now only 6 per cent. Something is obviously wrong.

'In Chile,' continued the Foreign Secretary, 'President Frei and his progressive and enthusiastic team are making gigantic efforts to solve Chile's problems and in order to do so must as their balance of payments improves, be in the market for more and more of the kind of equipment which as an advanced industrial nation we can supply. Yet today we supply only 7 per cent of Chile's imports. Our exports last year were nearly a third less than they were for 1962, although in the same period their imports have somewhat increased. Again there is obviously something wrong here.

'In Argentina, which is our most important trading partner in Latin America, I found that the Government of President Illia



The 25,000 million gallon Miraflores Dam, 7,000 feet up in the Andes in Colombia, South America, has recently been completed by Taylor Woodrow (Overseas) Ltd. for the Empresas Publicas de Medellin as part of a multi-million dollar hydro-electric development to augment the power supply for the city of Medellin, some 90 miles away.

was deeply interested in the possibility of our playing a larger part in supplying equipment for their development programme – a programme which should give powerful new impetus to Argentina's economic recovery. Yet our exports in 1965 are about half those that they were in 1961. Admittedly, Argentina's total imports have gone down at the same time, but by less than a third. Obviously there is something wrong here.

A sizeable opportunity

The Foreign Secretary continuing said that HM Ambassadors had told him that the same kind of situation existed in many countries in Latin America. 'I might single out in particular Mexico, Venezuela and the Central American countries. Mexico has forged ahead at a rapid and almost continuous rate over a long period and her currency is considered to be one of the strongest in the world. Venezuela is in some ways one of the world's rich countries, with a high income per head of the population and no problems so far as the availability of foreign exchange is concerned. The Central American countries, particularly under the impetus of regional integration policies, have been making rapid strides. Some might say that the Central American countries are relatively small as a market but taken together, they do present a sizeable opportunity and one which again we are not taking, or certainly not to the same extent as some of our competitors.

'Of course there are problems in the Latin American market. Some of them I have just touched upon. Some of the big markets like Argentina and Brazil have had problems of inflation and of balance of payments which has made it difficult to export to them at times. Other countries have had problems of political, economic and financial instability which have made exporters and investors chary of taking an interest in the markets. But if there was one thing that impressed me deeply during my current visit, it was that there was a great danger of generalizing about Latin America and of thinking that because of bad experiences or difficulties in some countries one should hesitate to take a look at the others in the hemisphere.

'The other thing which impressed me very much' he said 'was that even in areas which in the past have been notable for instability, there has been a rapid development towards a kind of Government in which reasonable men, who are interested more in developing their countries than in the proclamation of ideologies, have grasped the idea of ordered and planned economic and social progress and the implications of this idea. They do not seem to me to be men who will be likely to over-reach themselves in the way that has happened in the past and plunge their countries into massive foreign debt and violent cycles of inflation. Of course, I am not trying to say that overnight the dangers of political instability and over-ambitious programmes of reform have gone from Latin America. This would be foolish. But I will say, without in any way painting a one-sided or over-optimistic picture of the possibilities of Latin America, that I see far more signs of stable and mature development than in other areas of the world in which we are still doing a far higher proportion of the total business available than we are in Latin America.

'Less than 4 per cent of our total exports go to Latin America compared with nearly 5 per cent to the Middle East and nearly the same figure for the African countries with the exception of South Africa. This is the case although these two areas together import only a fraction more than Latin America by itself. So that if we try to answer the question why our export performance to Latin America is as it is we cannot, I think, attribute it to political and economic instability. It is, of course, true that most of the more important Latin American countries have been steadily moving away from importing the kind of traditional consumer goods which we used to supply to them and in some cases capital equipment and industrial raw materials now represent about 80 per cent of imports. This change in the structure of Latin American imports has not necessarily been in our favour as compared with other exporters who have been traditionally more heavily concentrated on capital goods. It is true also that the Latin American market is more highly competitive than some others because of the proximity to the United States and because of the great interest shown by other exporting countries in this market.

'There are also markets which our exporters know better and it is perhaps natural that they should spend more time on these. But if we look at all these problems, difficulties and I might say in some cases, excuses, I still see little reason why we should not aim at a notable increase in our exports to Latin America in a relatively short period of time. Nor should anyone underestimate what the Government is actually doing and plans to do in Latin America. Many of these plans are still in the stage of development and exploration and my own visit, and that of Lord Walston which is still going on, are part of this process of exploration. But we are not exactly idle now.

Development loans

'In the past our direct efforts in Latin America have been confined to some debt rephasing agreements, the provision of extended commercial credits and a useful but limited scholarship programme. Today under the aegis of the Ministry of Overseas Development, a programme of financial and technical assistance to Latin America is under way Development loans have been made to Chile – I was able to offer them a third one, whilst in Santiago – and to Bolivia, negotiations for three others are in progress. In 1964 and 1965 we negotiated refinancing loans for Brazil and Chile and negotiations for a similar loan to Argentina are almost completed. We shall soon be in a position to sign an agreement with the Inter-American Development Bank which will fulfil a pledge to make over £7 million available to that Institution. We are a member of the Inter-American Development Bank's Consultative Group for Ecuador, and of the World Bank Consortium for Colombia. We were the first country to appoint an official liaison officer to the Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress.

'So far as technical assistance is concerned, we now have a programme which extends to almost every country in Latin America and is running at the rate of £600,000 a year.

'While in Lima I was able to visit the installations of the National Apprenticeship Training Service, a remarkable organization which should provide a flow of well trained skilled operators to aid in the continued expansion of Peruvian industry. I was able to see that, because we are providing over £100,000 worth of British machine tools and workshop equipment, a whole generation of Peruvian skilled craftsmen will be trained on British machinery. They will also be trained in British methods because three British instructors have also been provided and a group of specially selected Peruvian workmen who may become instructors in the future are training in this country. This is exactly the kind of way in which with a relatively small expenditure, we can use our technical resources and highly trained man-power to achieve disproportionately fruitful results.

Realities of Latin America

'Of course there is work to be done not only in Latin America but in this country if we are to achieve the kind of results we want. We must try to get across to the people of Britain the realities of Latin America as we see them. In this I know I can count on your efforts as those who have more direct contact with these realities. The educational work of the CBI not only has the direct effect of promoting a greater awareness of potentials and methods in the export trade but has a wider effect in the country as a whole. It is this kind of effort, of course, which the Government has had greatly in mind in the formation of the British National Export Council. It will be for the council, and particularly for the Committee for Exports to Latin America to act as a centre for the dissemination throughout industry and commerce of the knowledge and experience which we have of the Latin American market and which we ought now to gain as soon as possible.

'I know that Sir Berkley Gage and his committee feel as I do that the first essential in this problem is for all those who are not exporting to Latin America to think of doing so. If anyone is in doubt about the possibilities of their exporting their particular

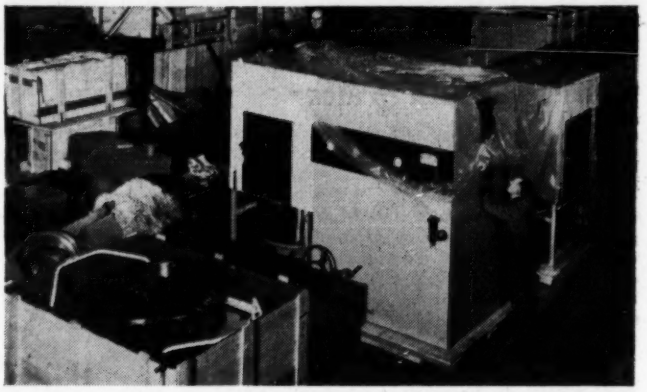
kind of goods in this area, there are many sources to advise him. The Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, local Chambers of Commerce and banks, the CBI, the Committee for Exports to Latin America. If the answers cannot be found in this country, we have the commercial sections of our Embassies abroad who are there to serve you together with the Trade Centres and Chambers of Commerce with whom they work in close liaison in the individual countries. If there seems a prospect of doing business on the basis of your investigations then go out and have a look for yourselves and write beforehand to the Embassies, Trade Centres, etc., either direct or through the Export Services Branch and go and see them when you arrive. If you are in any doubt as to whether they can help you, just ask some of your colleagues here today who have been helped by them in the past.

'I know that some of you will say that I have not really touched on two matters which I have been told are vital to trading with Latin America, that is to say credit and investment. I have not done so not because I do not think that they are important, indeed I know from my conversations in Latin America that they are very important. But fundamentally, these are technical questions which as Foreign Secretary, I feel chary of venturing upon. I would only say myself what I said to businessmen in Lima, Santiago and Buenos Aires. Our first priority if we are to be in a position to make the efforts required in exports is to defend, consolidate and expand the economy at home, and in this context, the defence of the balance of payments, with all that this means for investment, must be a vital element.

'Secondly, from all that I have seen, the Export Credits Guarantee Department has been doing a first-class job in providing insurance cover for export credits on ever more flexible terms. They are continually expanding and diversifying their work, and I believe that they provide a service second to none of its type in the world and one which is the envy of our competitors. This does not, of course, mean that they are willing to give insurance cover for credits which are not suitable or underwritable for particular goods or buyers. ECGD just like you gentlemen, is not in business to help to give the wrong credit to the wrong people. There is, I know, a feeling that ECGD should enable credit to be given on longer and easier terms. There is sometimes a confusion between commercial credits and financial aid. These are completely different matters, and should have a different object. Of course, there is always the temptation to give a little more credit than your competitor in order to secure business, but this kind of credit is not in our interest as suppliers and only gets the buyers into debt, and results in debt rephasing moratoria and all the other financial first aid mechanisms which are unhealthy whether in private business or international finance.

'I accept, of course, that there are always ways to be found of improving the mechanics and presentation of our credit insurance schemes and these are under constant review. We all welcome suggestions and constructive criticisms about these.

'I bring a message which I trust you will follow up like the conquistadors of old, so that the gold and silver from Vera Cruz and Lima may once again flow into Britain, but this time by trade rather than by the less accepted methods of the entrepreneurs of the first Elizabethan Age.'



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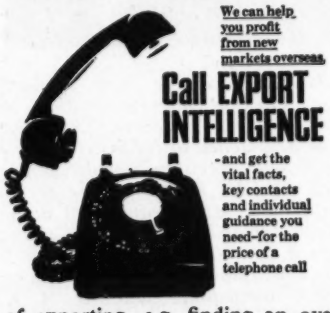
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THE THIRD phase of the Board of Trade's 'Call Export Intelligence' campaign started on January 9 and will continue till the end of March. The purpose of the campaign, which started in April 1965, is to publicise the many Board of Trade facilities available to exporters. Advertisements in the new phase of the campaign will continue to offer to businessmen a speedy and confidential advisory service on various aspects of exporting, e.g. finding an overseas agent, providing the latest tariff and market information, creating overseas publicity, etc. These advertisements will appear in four national papers, three Sunday papers, the London Evenings and the *Board of Trade* Journal. Since the campaign started, 8,754 inquiries have been addressed to Export Intelligence offices in London and other parts of the country as a direct result of advertising.

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BoT President announces new industrial plans for South Wales

THE FOLLOWING statement was made by Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, at a Press conference on January 21 during his visit to South Wales on January 20-22: 'In consultation with the Secretary of State for Wales, the Board of Trade Controller and the Controllers of the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Power, I have reviewed in detail in Cardiff today the Board of Trade's plans for new industrial development in South Wales and the re-employment of coal miners displaced by pit closures. Every effort is being made to phase new developments over the coming year, area by area, to fit in with release of manpower from the coal industry.

'The new factory approvals in Wales during 1965 already point to a higher level of industrial building in the coming year. The total of new factory approvals rose from 3 million sq. ft. in 1964 to 4¼ million sq. ft. in 1965. This is a rise for Wales from 5.3 per cent of the national total in 1964 to 7.3 per cent in 1965.

'During the past 15 months the Board of Trade has launched two new advance factory building programmes, under which 11 factories will be built in Wales, seven of them in coal-mining areas. These factories will be at Blaenau Ffestiniog, Pwllheli, Milford Haven, Pontardulais, Bargoed, Maesteg, Neath, Ammanford, Pontardawe, the Rhondda and Holyhead. Two of the factories announced in November 1964 are let; and sites for the seven announced last September have been found.

'For those in coal-mining areas, preference will be given to firms mainly employing men.

'During last year 38 firms decided to set up in Wales for the first time, and 124 existing firms made plans to expand. As many as 300 firms inquired with the Board of Trade for factory space in Wales in 1965; and the number visiting Wales to look at new space was double that in 1964. Of the new schemes launched in 1965 one of the biggest was Firestone Rubber at Wrexham (which plans to reach employment of 1,500); and of the extensions, ICI Fibres at Pontypool.

'I also warmly welcome the decision of the Ford Motor Co. to start a major new project at Swansea, and my present visit will give me the chance to see the progress being made there at first hand. This shows the growing confidence of major firms in the industrial future of South Wales.

'Meanwhile the scheduling of nearly the whole of Wales as a Development Area, and the new incentives to industrial development, announced by the Government this week, will greatly assist the development of new industry in Wales. All coal-mining areas in Wales will now be included in the Development Area: and the four major Board of Trade industrial estates at Fforest Fach, Bridgend, Hirwaun and Treforest (all excluded up to a year ago) will now be included. This will be a powerful help to new development on these estates, and we shall make full use of the land there.

'I can also announce that the Board of Trade are seeking to acquire a substantial area of land for development in the Llantrisant area. This is designed to provide still further new employment for the coal-mining areas in the neighbouring valleys.'

Investment incentives favour exports and regional development

MR. AUSTIN ALBU, Minister of State for Economic Affairs, dealt with criticism of the new system of industrial incentives when he spoke at a lunch given by the British Institute of Management, in London, on January 19.

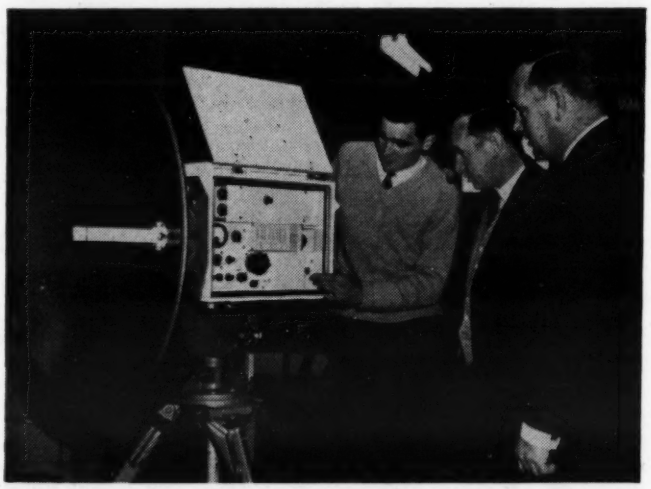
Referring to the discriminatory aspects of the scheme, he said: 'The discrimination will be inherent in and laid down in the legislation. Basically it is of two characters, firstly, it favours investment in plant and machinery in manufacturing and extractive industry, and secondly, it favours such investment in the new and extended Development Areas. The former is in the interest of exports and import saving, and the latter to promote a better distribution of industry throughout the country. All firms doing the same thing in the same places will get the same treatment. Attempts are now being made to show that the assistance which industry is receiving is less than in the past, but this of course is not true. The total assistance will be roughly of the same order but it is being distributed in a different way and in a way which is best calculated to help both our exports and the regional development, which in itself is important if we are to bring into use those unused resources of manpower which exist in some parts of the country.

'The criticism that the new Development Areas will be at the expense of the growth points within those areas is certainly not justified. The special grants are intended to assist those areas which have at present a larger proportion of contracting industries and a smaller proportion of expanding industries than the rest of the country. Within those areas it will be up to the planning authorities to ensure that new industry is brought to appropriate districts, and for this purpose the Board of Trade building grants, loans and grants made on the recommendation of the Board of Trade Advisory Committee, and Board of Trade advance factories, will continue to be provided. For a rapidly expanding company a cash grant must be of much more value than a tax relief and if its inception is somewhat delayed it is still sufficiently concrete to provide a useful claim for an overdraft.'

Two new Rhodesia orders in council

THE COMMONWEALTH Relations Office advise that on January 20 HM the Queen approved an Order in Council (Statutory Instrument 1966, No. 41) called the Southern Rhodesia (Prohibited Exports and Imports) Order, 1966, which permitted restrictions to be placed on the export from Rhodesia or the import into Rhodesia of certain products.

Immediately after the Queen made this Order in Council the Commonwealth Secretary made the first Order specifying a product under it. This was the Southern Rhodesia (Prohibited Exports) (Chrome) Order, 1966, (Statutory Instrument 1966, No. 42). It applies the provisions of the Order in Council to the export of chrome from Rhodesia.



EMI Electronics Ltd., Hayes, has supplied the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation with a series of microwave links to improve and extend the country's television coverage. The latest of the link units (type ML4C) to be despatched to NZBC is capable of transmitting colour or monochrome television signals. Senior New Zealand trade officials visited the EMI Electronics factory in Hayes, Middlesex, recently to inspect the ML4C equipment under test before being shipped to New Zealand. This picture shows (from left): Mr. Clyde Cunningham, an NZBC engineer who is spending a year's leave of absence working at EMI Electronics; Mr. H. C. Holden, Senior Trade Commissioner, and Mr. A. K. Robinson, First Secretary (Commercial), both members of the New Zealand Trade Commission in London.

EXPORT INQUIRIES

Most of the detailed information which British traders may need to help them sell their goods overseas can be obtained by contacting the nearest Regional Office of the Board of Trade or the Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757).

It may save you time if your export inquiries are sent in the first place to the Board of Trade rather than to Trade Commissioners or Commercial Officers overseas. A list of addresses of Regional Offices of the Board of Trade was given on page 70 of January 14 issue.

Lord Brown speaks on Anglo-Canadian trade

SPEAKING AT THE Canadian Chamber of Commerce luncheon on January 20, Lord Brown, Minister of State, Board of Trade, said there were a number of reasons why we thought the Canadian market was worthy of particular attention. First, it was a fellow Commonwealth country, secondly, it was a prosperous country with a high standard of living and a rapidly expanding population, thirdly, it was a country whose economy was developing rapidly, and finally, it was a country whose import requirements were also growing at a very high rate. In the first nine months of 1965 Canadian imports amounted to £2,066 million, some 12 per cent higher than imports in the same period of 1964.

Not surprisingly, said the Minister, the lion's share of the lucrative Canadian import market was held by the United States which had obvious geographical and economic advantages. Nevertheless Britain was a very substantial exporter indeed and in fact Canada's second largest supplier. However, we were not content with the situation as it was at present. We had seen over the past five years or so a marked decline in Britain's share of the Canadian import market from 10 per cent in 1961 to less than 8 per cent. We also felt great concern about the excessively large trading deficit which Britain had with Canada.

Referring to the 'Canextour' exercise last year which the Board of Trade conducted, and which lasted from October 28 to December 10, Lord Brown said the main aim of the Committee for Exports to Canada which was supporting a wide range of promotion activities in Canada, was to make Canadian buyers aware of what we had to offer and to stimulate a livelier interest in British goods. The committee's chairman, Mr. Peter Allen, the vice-chairman, Sir Ralph Perring, and other members of the committee had been untiring in their efforts to promote trade with Canada. They had become regular visitors to Canada and they had amongst other things encouraged others to make visits by mounting trade missions to the country with reverse missions of Canadian buyers to Britain.

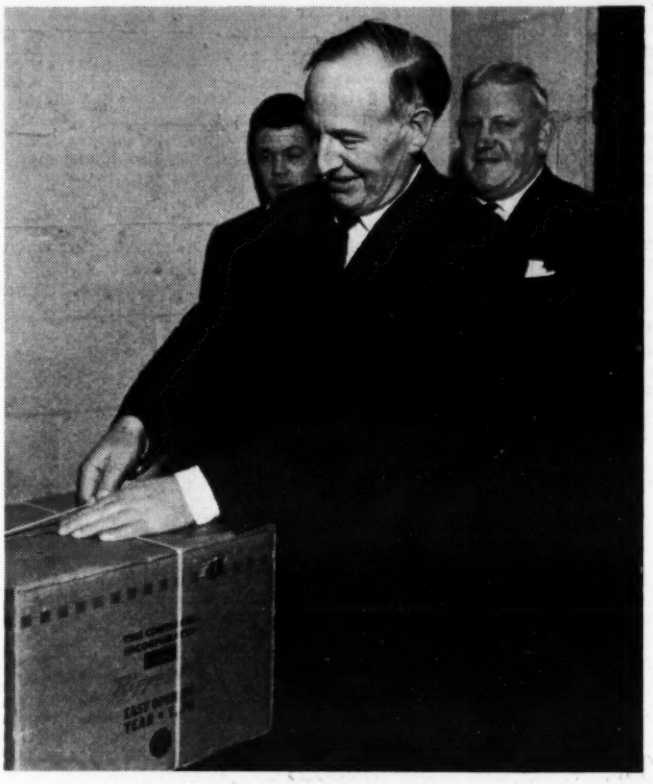
'It is difficult for British firms seeking business with Canadian public departments,' added the Minister, 'to have to face the preferences given to domestic suppliers in addition to surmounting the tariff barrier. Expenditure in the Canadian Government sector is large and increasing and any help the Canadian Government can give to enable British exporters to compete more effectively will be of great assistance to the British campaign for more exports to Canada. In this connection I would like to refer particularly to the energetic campaign by the premier of Saskatchewan to increase British imports into Saskatchewan. We are very grateful for his interest and hope that other provinces in Canada will follow his lead.'

Referring to Anglo-Canadian trade, the Minister said that our deficit on visible trade with Canada grew from £120 million in 1961 to £264 million in 1964; the provisional deficit in 1965 was £250 million. The value of Canadian exports to the United Kingdom of manufactured goods alone was nearing the value of total United Kingdom exports to Canada. Thus we could claim to be extremely valuable customers.

A notable feature of trade was the fact that Canadian exports of manufactured goods to Britain were about 30 per cent higher than they were a few years ago. Now Canadians might feel that this was entirely due to the competitive ability of their exporting companies but could it be that their path in pursuing their exports to Britain was somewhat easier than the reverse situation for British exporters?

'British exporters are indeed doing a great deal to improve the sales of their goods in Canada, but to back up all these efforts we really do want more help in easing their path. Can I as an Export Minister put the matter in this way? Our visible trade deficit with Canada represents some 28 per cent of our total visible deficit. You can therefore understand my emphasis on these issues and you will I am sure, welcome my outspokenness. Now in spite of these difficulties I am able to congratulate British industry on the fact that during the first 11 months of 1965 their exports to Canada rose by 6 per cent over the same period of 1964, and further more during the period September to November they increased by 23 per cent. This is the most excellent result of some resolute effort which I sincerely hope will be pursued with ever more vigour during 1966. I know we have the goodwill of the Canadian people behind us in these efforts.'

Concluding, the Minister said that 1967 would be a great year for Canada. It would be the centennial year, and he hoped they would have a very successful and constructive year of celebration and that 1967 could be as memorable a year for trade relations between Britain and Canada as it undoubtedly was in terms of the long lasting friendship and association between the two countries.



Lord Brown, Minister of State, Board of Trade, tests the strength of a band of 'Tufstrap' *flexible strapping after it has been automatically applied to a carton, during his recent visit to P. P. Payne an d Sons, of Nottingham.*

Lord Brown to visit Peterborough

LORD BROWN, Minister of State, Board of Trade, will visit Peterborough on January 31 as part of his programme of visits to all regions of the United Kingdom. Lord Brown will visit the factories of Baker Perkins Ltd., Peter Brotherhood Ltd., and Perkins Ltd.

The Minister will attend a buffet lunch and reception to be given by Mr. D. A. Wilson, Board of Trade Regional Controller for the Eastern region, at the Great Northern Hotel to enable the Minister to meet leading industrialists in the Peterborough area, and in the evening the Minister will attend a reception to be given by the Mayor of Peterborough for civic dignitaries and officials.

BNEC Asia Committee appoint new chairman

AT THE invitation of the Board of Trade Mr. Michael Montague has been appointed chairman of the British National Export Council's Committee for Exports to Asia. Mr. Montague who is chairman of the Valor Co. Ltd., succeeds Sir Edward Thompson who has resigned on medical advice. Sir Edward who is chairman of John Thompson Ltd., became chairman of the Committee for Exports to Asia when it was formed in February 1965. He has played a vital part in helping to organize the British Week in Hong Kong, the first of its kind ever held outside Europe.

Mr. Montague was previously deputy chairman of the committee His first job on taking over from Sir Edward was to fly to Hong Kong on January 23 with Major the Hon. Francis Legh, a member of Princess Margaret's household, to familiarize himself with the detailed arrangements for the British Week.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by February 11, 1966.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.31	Noxythiolin . . .	As in previous column .	December 31, 1966	6810
29.31	Zinc propylenebisdithiocarbamate.	As in previous column .	December 31, 1966	6812
29.35	Tetrahydro - 2:5 - dimethoxyfuran.	Dimethoxytetrahydrofuran.	December 31, 1966	6788
38.19	Preparations consisting of 1 - chloro - 1:1 - difluoroethane and 1:1 - difluoroethane, and containing not less than 40 per cent by weight and not more than 50 per cent by weight of 1:1 - difluoroethane.	Monochlorodifluoroethane/Difluoroethane .	December 31, 1966	6756

The Weights and Measures (Exemption) (Milk) Order 1966

THE BOARD OF TRADE have laid before Parliament for approval the draft Weights and Measures (Exemption) (Milk) Order 1966.

If approved, the Order will amend Part V of Schedule 4 to the Weights and Measures Act 1963, which provides that milk be pre-packed only in quantities of ⅓rd of a pint, ½ pint, or a multiple of ½ pint, and only in a container marked with an indication of the quantity.

The object of the Order is to remove the obligation to mark the container if it is a transparent bottle containing ½ pint or one pint.

The exemption will not apply where the milk is sold or offered for sale through a vending machine, or to quantities other than ½ pint or one pint.

Copies of the draft Order can be obtained from HM Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1 and branches, price 3d. (by post 6d. from HM Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1).

Drawback on imported castor seed and castor oil for fatty acids for export

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering an application for the allowance of drawback of duty on:

Imported goods

Castor seed

Castor oil other than hydrogenated castor oil;

Exported goods

Fatty acids derived from castor oil.

Any interested party wishing to support or oppose this application should do so in writing to the Board of Trade, Tariff Division, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, not later than February 15, 1966.

Performing Right Tribunal change of address

THE PERFORMING Right Tribunal moved from Kingsway to Chancery House, 53-64 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, on January 26. The telephone number remains the same: Holborn 0262.

The function of the Performing Right Tribunal, which was set up under the Copyright Act 1956, is to determine disputes arising between licensing bodies and persons requiring licences to perform in public, or to broadcast, copyright works. Disputes may be as to whether or not such a licence should be granted in any particular case or as to the terms and conditions of the licence.

Official Receiver in Bankruptcy, Bradford

THE BOARD OF TRADE, Insurance and Companies Department and Bankruptcy Department announce that the office of the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy in Bradford will change its present address, 20 North Parade, Bradford, Yorks, to West Riding House, Cheapside, Bradford (Tel. 33651) on February 7.

New Gloucester office of Official Receiver in Bankruptcy

THE INSURANCE and Companies Department and Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade advise that with effect from January 31 the address and telephone number of the Gloucester office of the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy will be Grosvenor House, Market Place, Gloucester (Tel. Gloucester 21658/9).

Monopolies Commission Report on BMC/Pressed Steel Co., Ltd. merger

THE Monopolies Commission Report on the merger of BMC and Pressed Steel was presented to Parliament as a House of Commons paper on January 25. Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, said in reply to a question in the House of Commons on December 7: 'I received the Commission's Report on November 26. Its conclusion is that the merger does not operate and may not be expected to operate against the public interest. I accept this conclusion.'

The Monopolies Commission have obtained from the British Motor Corporation and Pressed Steel undertakings to the effect that present customers of Pressed Steel shall continue to receive from them the same services as in the past and to the extent necessary to ensure supply of their future requirements. The Commission are satisfied that these undertakings will be honoured throughout the foreseeable future.

Copies of the Report are available from HM Stationery Office, 49, High Holborn, London, W.C.1, price 1s. 9d. (by post 2s. 0d. from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1.). Copies are now on sale at HMSO, Birmingham.

Notes:

This is the first report made by the Monopolies Commission following a reference to it by the Board of Trade under the Monopolies and Mergers Act, 1965, which came into force in August, 1965.

Section 6 of the Act enables the Board of Trade to refer a merger to the Monopolies Commission in either of two cases:

(a) where the merger would lead to or strengthen a 'monopoly';

(b) where the value of the assets taken over exceed £5 million.

The Commission are required to investigate the merger and to report to the Board of Trade in less than six months on whether the merger operates, or may be expected to operate, against the public interest.

The BMC/Pressed Steel Merger was referred under the size-of-assets test.

Since the Monopolies and Mergers Bill was introduced to Parliament in February the Board of Trade has examined over 50 actual or potential mergers and have decided so far that there was a case for investigation in only two of these. In one of these cases the proposed merger was not pursued; the BMC/Pressed Steel Merger is thus the only transaction so far referred to the Monopolies Commission under this Act.

Since the completion of the inquiry by the Monopolies Commission the sale of the Pressed Steel plant at Linwood to Rootes Ltd. has been effected. Rootes Ltd. have given assurances to the Board of Trade in respect of the Linwood Plant in the same terms as those given by BMC/Pressed Steel to the Monopolies Commission. The continuity of supply for the remaining customers of the Linwood plant is therefore not impaired by the transfer to Rootes Ltd.

New Books

What to Read on Exporting, by D. W. Bromley (68 pages. The Library Association, 7 Ridgmount Street, Store Street, London W.C.1. 14s.). The purpose of this bibliography is to act as a guide to the considerable range of books and pamphlets which are available to the British exporter, and are intended to help him in his work. Mr. Bromley, who is Librarian-in-charge of the Libraries of Commerce, Science and Technology in the Sheffield City Libraries, has completely revised and considerably enlarged the first edition of the bibliography, which was published, with the title *Exporting*, in 1963. That included 276 items; this second edition has nearly 400. The general pattern of arrangement, under broad subject headings, such as finance and insurance, marketing and sales, market research, advertising and packaging, followed by an author, title and subject index, has been retained. New sections have been introduced on trade fairs and exhibitions, translating, transport and shipping; the first section, for works dealing with exporting generally, has been subdivided into practical treatises and directories, and theory and policy. Items published up to the end of September 1965 have been included. The publications described are mainly concerned with the mechanics of the export trade and with specific problems which must be faced in dealing with individual markets or particular commodities. Relatively few of them are issued by major publishing firms, and several are produced for free distribution. A particularly useful feature added to this edition is the directory of publishers' addresses which includes about 180 addresses, and will considerably facilitate the acquisition of listed items. This bibliography will be of use to libraries, company and public, as an aid to the provision of a useful stock of publications on exporting, as well as to those engaged in exporting. It is published as No. 42 in the Library Association *Special Subject List* series.

Business Languages of the World, by Max K. Adler (26 pages. Spiral binding. Published for the Institute of Marketing by Marketing House Publishers Ltd., Marketing House, Richbell Place, London W.C.1. 30s.). This document appears as number two in the *Marketing Intelligence* series, and assesses the importance of foreign languages to the business community and is intended to guide businessmen in choosing the languages they should learn in order to sell their goods more effectively abroad. The aim is to discover which languages should be studied to derive the greatest benefit for commerce, and for each of nine languages an analysis is made by imports and population for the various areas of the world. The advantage of this approach is that by using the two criteria in conjunction, assessments can be, and are made, of the current status of the various languages for business purposes and what are likely to be the important languages in the future. The author concludes that in English speaking countries the best immediate choice is French, followed by German, then Spanish, then Russian. In the next 10-15 years the order of importance is likely to be French followed by Russian, then German and Spanish equally. Beyond the 15 year span the approximate order is likely to be Chinese, Russian, German and Spanish. For businessmen who require the services of translators the **Institute of Linguists' Yearbook 1966** (269 pages. Spiral binding. The Institute, 3 Craven Hill, London W.2. 21s.), is a most useful tool. From this point of view the section of most interest is the translators' index, which, of course, only includes members of the Institute. The main part of this index is arranged by subject in tabular form, indicating the names of translators, their mother tongues and the languages in which they are competent. This is supplemented by an alphabetical list of the translators and their addresses etc. In addition, there are several useful supplements, for example, a list arranged by language indicating translators who are qualified to translate into a particular language. The remainder of the volume gives information about the Institute, recommended interpreters' and translators' rates and so on. There is a list of dictionaries in the Institute's library, arranged by subject and language, which could serve as a useful check list for those organizations wishing to build up a collection in their own fields of interest.

The Government has expressed the hope that within 10 years the greater part of the country's industry will have effected the change to the metric system of weights and measures. The United Kingdom is, therefore, changing to the metric system just as the newly rationalized set of metric units – Système International d'Unités (SI) – is coming into international use and will be able to adopt this system from the outset. As far as trade is concerned the SI units differ little from the 'old' metric system, for the metre and kilogramme will still be the units of linear measure and mass, and the litre will still be commonly used as a unit of volume. Two publications designed to explain the Système International d'Unités have recently been published. They are **Changing to the Metric System: Conversion Factors, Symbols and Definitions,** by Pamela Anderton and P. H. Bigg of the National Physical Laboratory (46 pages. 3s. 6d., by post 3s. 11d. from HM Stationery Office and Government bookshops), and **The Metric System in the United Kingdom: the Use of SI Units** (14 pages. British Standards Institution. 1s. Publication PD5686). The BSI pamphlet should be read by those people who require a brief introduction to the subject and its implications. The NPL pamphlet will prove to be an indispensable desk tool to those directly concerned with the change-over for it gives a wide range of conversion factors.

Manpower Statistics, 1954-1964. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (176 pages. 12s. 6d., by post 13s. 4d., from HM Stationery Office and Government bookshops). This third edition covers a somewhat wider field than the two earlier issues, the results of recent population censuses having enabled readjustments to be made to earlier data, as well as furnishing basic data for the compilation of manpower statistics in countries where such statistics did not formerly exist. Some recapitulatory tables for all the OECD countries have been introduced, and for most countries Tables III (Civilian Employment) and IV (Wage Earners and Salaried Employees by Activities) now show a breakdown by sex.

The Requirements of Automated Jobs. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (451 pages. 33s., by post 34s. 7d., from HM Stationery Office and Government bookshops.). The current extensive economic and technical changes have aroused widespread concern both for the future of society at large and for man in his relationship to work. The OECD has therefore been engaged in a study of both public and private manpower and of social programmes in order to promote a co-ordinated and active plan for the total economy. To this end a series of seminars has been organized by the Manpower and Social Affairs Committee. This present volume contains the proceedings of the "North American joint conference on the requirements of automated jobs and their policy implications", held in collaboration with the Federal departments of labour of both the United States and Canada, and attended by representatives of North American trade unions, managements, government and academic personnel, as well as representatives of other member countries and of various international bodies. This seminar, the seventh in the series, ranged from the economic rationale for automation to the psychological and sociological adjustment problems of those affected. It encompassed the contributions which both private measures (such as collective bargaining and employer/personnel practices) and public programmes (such as education, labour market organization and training strategies) can make to facilitate the manpower adjustments made necessary by technological change. The report of the conference contained in the present volume divides into two unequal parts. The first and shorter section contains a summary by Professor Crispo (University of Toronto) of the papers given and of the conclusions reached at the conference. In his opinion the most striking feature was the fact that, regardless of the particular phase of the subject under discussion, the participants repeatedly returned to the theme that, while automation was a necessary and desirable phenomenon, it should not be permitted to cause hardship to the individual workers. The second and longer section of the report contains the full text of individual papers prepared for the conference, the statements of discussants, and summaries of the floor discussions. Five aspects of the problem were discussed: the economic setting of automation and its impact on employment patterns and work conditions; the facilitating of worker adjustment to technological change; the adjustment process for individuals and the contribution made by education and training. The final session of the conference consisted of statements assessing the implications for various sectors of the economy of the conclusions reached.

Metals Today: Production, Uses, Markets (52 pages. Union Bank of Switzerland, Bahnhofstrasse 45, Zurich). The purpose of this report is to present a short and non-scientific survey of the technical and economic significance of metals. Outlined are such aspects as the occurrence, properties, production and prices of those precious, principal non-ferrous, and rare metals which play a leading role in electronics, in nuclear and space technology as well as in the construction of jet and rocket engines. Iron and steel are excluded.

Other publications

EXPORTER'S YEAR BOOK 1966. 400 pages. The "Syren & Shipping" Ltd., 7-17 Jewry Street, London E.C.3. 65s.

WHO OWNS WHOM (CONTINENTAL EDITION) 1965/66. O. W. Roskill & Co. (Reports) Ltd., 14 Great College Street, London S.W.1. £9.

WORLD TRADE TELEX. 8th edition. December 1965-November 1966. 2,000 pages. Telex-Verlag Jaeger & Waldmann, Darmstadt, Germany.

A LIBRARY FOR EXPORTERS

Foreign trade statistics and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world are freely available for reference in the Board of Trade **Statistics and Market Intelligence Library** *at Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. This is a modern well-equipped library of over 85,000 volumes. It has a reading-room for visitors, and provides a document-copying service. There are trade directories covering 150 countries, and an expanding collection of trade catalogues of foreign manufacturers. A brochure describing the library's services more fully is available on request.*

The library opens from 9 to 5.30, Mondays to Fridays. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 368 or Telex No. 25977).

Industrial Reorganization Corporation

A WHITE PAPER (Cmnd. 2889, HM Stationery Office, price 6d.) was published by the Department of Economic Affairs on January 25 outlining the proposed Industrial Reorganization Corporation which will have initial resources of £150 million to encourage bigger industrial groupings and expand exports.

DEA progress report

THE JANUARY issue of the Department of Economic Affairs Progress Report contains articles on 'The Economic Situation', 'Trading with EFTA', 'Coal in the Future' and the 'Motor Industry'. Copies are available free from the Circulation Section (H), Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London, S.E.1.

CoID industrial design courses in March

THE Council of Industrial Design is to organize two further courses in March on Industrial Design in Engineering for engineering staff and senior management. The first course, for section leaders, draughtsmen, technicians and sales representatives, will be held from March 13 to 18; the second, for directors and heads of engineering, sales and production departments, will take place from March 21 to 25. Both courses are residential and will be held at the Prince of Wales Hotel, De Vere Gardens, London, W.8.

The inclusive fee for each course is 45 guineas. Application for places on either course should be sent as soon as possible to Mr. W. H. Mayall, Course Controller, Council of Industrial Design, 28 Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

SIMPLER EXPORT DOCUMENTS

A window display of the aligned series of export documents described in the recent Board of Trade booklet 'Simpler Export Documents', together with a simple demonstration of the system, can be seen for the next few weeks at the Board's Export Information Centre, Hillgate House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4. The Centre is open from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

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DUBLIN	109 Grafton Street, Dublin. Tel. 73440
SHANNON	Shannon Airport, County Claire, Limerick 61640

Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

1966	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Feb. 3 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury, Worcs.	Nock & Joseland (Dept. L), 65 Coventry Street, Kidderminster. (Tel. Kidderminster 2053).

Clothing and equipment including greatcoats, blouses and trousers, pullovers, jerkins, duffel coats, lightweight flying suits, 14,000 packs, 26,000 haversacks, air travel bags, etc.

Footwear including black boots and shoes, leather and fur lined flying boots, rubber knee boots, etc.

Electrical equipment including generators, alternators, transformers, etc., batteries and battery chargers, floodlights, landing and other lamps, electric fans and heaters, etc.

Photographic equipment including various aircraft, ground and polaroid cameras, epidiascopes, episcopes and miscellaneous photographic equipment.

General stores including ball and roller bearings, aircraft wheels, fuel pumps, 700 rubber dinghies, etc.

Feb. 8 and 9	Machine tools, plant and equipment, clothing and textiles.	Royal Ordnance Factory, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, S.E.18.	Fuller, Horsey Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 10 Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3. (Tel. Royal 4861).

Machine tools: Lathes, tool, cylindrical and thread grinders, vertical thread milling machines, shaping machines, woodworking and drilling machines.

Plant and equipment: Millar concrete mixer, four Bristow tar and bitumen oil-fired heaters (250 gallons capacity), gravity roller conveyors, heaters, welders, forklift trucks, various pumps, 12 jerrycan filling machines (4 in. feed, 5-tons per hour), numerous surface plates, marking-out tables, various lifting and hoisting equipment.

Clothing, footwear and textiles: Battle dress blouses and trousers, greatcoats, raincoats, jerkins, drill shorts and trousers, blankets, pillows, mattresses, Malkara cylindrical shaped canvas ammunition bags, haversacks, leather and webbing equipment, boots and shoes, carpeting, woollen and cotton rags, old leather, rope and cordage, hessian, rubber, etc.

Furniture: Chairs (upright and folding), armchairs, dining tables, bedside tables, steel wardrobes, mirrors, dressing tables.

General stores: Three Rover Dolly convertors (2-wheel, 10-ton capacity), 39 Evinrude and Johnson 50 hp to 22 hp outboard motors, Merryweather 100 ft. and 125 ft. trailer mounted telescopic towers, Hobart hand operated sausage filling machines (30 lb. capacity), kitchenware.

Feb. 15 to 18	Earth moving equipment, plant ancillaries and spares, motor vehicles.	Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Ruddington, Notts.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel. Nottingham 54272).

Earth moving equipment: Excavators by Ransomes & Rapier (410,431), Ruston Bucyrus (including 33-RB rigged face shovel and 33-RB rigged crane), mobile cranes by Bay City, Coles, Jones, Ransomes & Rapier and Taylor, crawler tractors, angledozers and bulldozers by Allis Chalmers (HD 14) and Caterpillar (D4, D7, D8), AEC 'Matador' tractors and refuellers, Leyland 'Hippo' heavy duty trucks and tractors, scrapers, compressors, steam cleaners, factory trucks, firefighting vehicles.

Plant ancillaries and spares: 200 lots by Blaw Knox, Caterpillar, Coles, Ferguson, Fowler Michigan, Ruston Bucyrus and Vickers, including dragline buckets, bushes, brake bands, clutches, gears, hoist ropes, pistons, pinions, rollers, shafts, sheaves, tracks, etc.

Commercial and private vehicles: 200 saloons, limousines and estate cars including Austin Princess limousine, Jaguar XK150, Chevrolet sedans, Ford Anglias, Populars, Prefects and Consuls Mk. II, Morris Minors and Mini-Minors, Humber 'New Hawk' saloons and touring limousines, 90 Land Rovers, 250 Austin 'Champs' (Rolls Royce engines); heavy duty trucks, tractors and breakdown vehicles by AEC, Albion, Bedford, Leyland and Scammell; hydraulic tippers (3-10 tons); coaches and many other load carrying and dual-purpose vehicles; mobile tankers (200-2,500 gallons); low loading transporter, office and other trailers (8 cwts.-40 tons); solo motor cycles by BSA, Douglas 'Vespa', James, Matchless and Triumph.

Feb. 24 .	Technical and miscellaneous stores including:	Central Ordnance Depot, Donnington, Nr. Wellington, Salop.	Hall, Wateridge & Owen (Dept. L), Welsh Bridge, Shrewsbury. (Tel. Shrewsbury 53151).

Forty theodolites; 2,250 wrist, marching and prismatic compasses; 160 petrol and diesel generators; forklift truck; industrial tractors; lifting jacks (32-ton); portable crane (35 cwt.); 970 wireless reception sets; 220 teleprinters; diesel engines; charging sets; telephone sets and equipment; survey instruments and equipment; watches and binoculars; water containers and large quantities of miscellaneous stores and spares.

March 1 .	Machine tools, bearings and miscellaneous stores.	Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Branston, Nr. Burton-on-Trent.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel. Nottingham 45272).
Mar. 10 & 11	Vehicles, machine tools and miscellaneous stores.	Ordnance Disposals Depot, Bowhouse, Hurlford, by Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.	Dixon & Wallace (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow, E.1. (Tel. 2447).
March 16 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 7 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Quedgeley, Glos.	Bruton, Knowles & Co. (Dept. L), Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester. (Tel. Gloucester 21267).
March 17 .	Machine tools, plant and equipment, clothing, textiles and miscellaneous stores.	Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Rotherwas, Nr. Hereford.	Russell, Baldwin & Bright (Dept. L), 20/21 King Street, Hereford. (Tel. Hereford 4366).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained from the relevant auctioneers 14 days prior to the date of sale. Price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

SALE BY TENDER – MACHINE TOOLS

Horizontal and vertical borers; drills; plain, surface, universal and tool and cutter grinders; honing machine; capstan and centre lathes; vertical millers presses; planers; slotting and swing machines; welders, etc.

Location: Royal Ordnance Factory, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London, S.E.18.

Application for Tender Forms should be made to Ministry of Defence (AD), Directorate of Sales (Sales 4 (B) (ii)), Room 419, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Tenders must be returned by 10 a.m. on February 17, 1966. Permission to view on presentation of Tender Form only.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS

1966	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
Feb. 1 .	Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering and electrical equipment, domestic and other equipment, etc.	Ministry of Public Building and Works, Supplies Division Store, Shed 10, Site 1, Kidbrooke Park Road, London, S.E.3.	Hollingsworths, 6 Snow Hill (2nd Floor), Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (Tel. City 1718 and 1828).

Catalogues, price 6d., are obtainable from the auctioneers. View days: day preceding the sale and morning of the sale.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m.	20,085	—	16,050	15,373	15,373	9,140	3,478	922	688	591	1,205				
1960	109	112	114	110	109	98	119	110	127	129	114	+592	+520	+48	+37
1961	113	114	122	116	111	100	129	130	135	137	121	+319	+230	+36	+29
1962	114	115	127	123	114	100	128	119	131	141	124	+ 76	+ 33	+22	+14
1963	118	119	135	130	119	103	132	108	140	145	133	+177	+ 89	+29	+55
1964	124	128	145	139	123	106	153	121	163	184	152	+510	+332	+72	+47
1964															
1st quarter	123	127	142	136	123	105	146	116	156	178	143	+ 95	+ 79	+10	+ 3
2nd quarter	124	128	143	137	122	105	152	121	155	184	155	+172	+126	+13	+12
3rd quarter	124	128	146	140	123	106	155	121	171	187	153	+136	+ 77	+19	+17
4th quarter	126	130	147	142	125	107	159	128	170	186	156	+107	+ 50	+30	+15
1965															
1st quarter	128	132	151	146	127	108	158	138	161	189	159	+ 57	+ 49	—10	+11
2nd quarter	126	131	152	145	123	107	159	127	165	182	164	+ 95	+ 83	— 5	+ 6
3rd quarter		131		147	124	108		131	152				+ 71	+21	+19
1965															
May	..	132	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	130	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	131	..	..	..	}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	..	132	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	131	..	..	..	}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..	131*	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November		131*				110									

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						
	Engineering industries: orders on hand	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry:		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults			IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average (seasonally adjusted)	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	at current prices		
	at 1958 prices													
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands				1958	1958	series shown in
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—					3,836	3,250	£ million
1960	120	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	336	212	+55	..	121	112	—273
1961	122	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	213	+ 1	..	119	117	— 14
1962	117	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·3	422	149	—64	..	121	120	+ 93
1963	136	117	121·7	+2·0	104·5	121·4	141·3	500	144	— 5	..	130	130	+105
1964	162	124	125·7	+3·3	108·6	124·7	148·5	361	221	+77	..	148	136	—412
1965			131·8	+4·9			157·9*	309	265	+44	..	150*	145*	
1964														
1st quarter	141	121	123·2	+1·5	107·9	123·2	146·0	386	182	+25	— 5	146	135	— 78
2nd quarter	148	124	125·5	+2·8	107·8	124·2	147·7	368	230	+48	+33	148	135	—104
3rd quarter	153	113	126·5	+4·3	108·6	125·0	149·4	359	242	+12	+ 6	148	134	—127
4th quarter	162	124	127·6	+4·5	109·9	126·3	150·9	330	228	—14	—34	149	139	—103
1965														
1st quarter	169	121	128·8	+4·5	109·7	128·3	153·8	306	233	+ 5	— 5	143	141	— 13
2nd quarter	166	127	132·0	+5·2	111·0	129·1	156·2	304	288	+55	+33	152	141	— 79
3rd quarter	164*	117*	132·6	+4·8	110·5	129·9	159·9	321	284	— 4	+ 6	153	147	— 64
4th quarter			133·5	+4·6	111·2*	130·2*	161·8*	305	255	—29	—34	153*	151*	
1965														
June	166	127	132·4	+4·9	110·7	129·3	157·2	309	302	+15	+13	148	139	..
July	166*	126*	132·4	+4·9	110·5	129·6	159·5	318	296	— 6	+ 3	152	154	..
August	167*	122*	132·7	+4·7	110·2	130·0	159·9	324	282	—14	— 9	157	144	..
September	164*	117*	132·8	+4·8	110·6	130·1	160·2	321	275	— 7	— 7	149	143	..
October	166*	121*	132·9	+4·8	111·1*	130·2*	161·0	309	265	—10	—12	151	146	..
November	167*	124*	133·5	+4·5	111·2*	130·2*	162·0	301	253	—12	—16	156	153	
December			134·1	+4·5	111·4*	130·3*	162·5*	304	246	— 7	—11	152*	155*	
1966														
January								285*	245*	—1*	— 1			

† Not seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

Index of industrial production for November

THE PROVISIONAL Index of production for November 1965 prepared by the Central Statistical Office is 131 (seasonally adjusted). The provisional figure for November suggests that there has been little change in overall output. In manufacturing the index has fluctuated around a level of 133 for some months and the fall of one point in November should not be regarded as indicating any change in the trend of manufacturing output.

The average index numbers for the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major industry groups in recent months. Several of the figures here and elsewhere in the table have been revised as later information has become available.

Average 1958 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Total manufacturing industries	Manufacturing industries										
				Food, drink and tobacco			Chemicals and allied industries			Engineering and allied industries				
				Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Total	Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.	General chemicals, etc.	Total	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles and aircraft	Metal goods, n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	72	748	86	55	31	68	9	59	310	167	22	79	42
1960	112·4	94	114·6	107	104	112	122	117	123	112	114	85	118	112
1961	113·9	93	114·8	110	107	116	124	122	125	114	121	86	110	105
1962	115·0	95	115·3	112	110	116	129	120	130	115	123	87	112	101
1963	119·0	95	119·9	115	112	121	138	124	140	119	126	77	121	108
1964	128·2	95	129·5	118	112	129	151	135	153	128	137	75	126	121
Unadjusted:														
1964 2nd quarter	130	98	133	121	113	136	155	134	158	132	139	75	137	126
3rd quarter	120	84	122	118	110	131	146	133	148	117	128	73	110	109
4th quarter	134	99	135	123	116	136	154	141	156	134	147	75	128	124
1965 1st quarter	135	98	136	117	111	126	161	140	164	136	147	75	133	132
2nd quarter	132	93	135	123	114	139	159	147	161	134	142	74	139	127
3rd quarter	123	81	125	119	113	132	152	137	155	121	134	72	112	109
1965 Sept.	132	87	136	122	117	130	158	135	162	133	147	73	124	125
Oct. (prov.)	137	96	141	129	123	139	160	140	163	138	151	74	134	129
Nov. (prov.)	139	101	140	130	123	143			161	138	150	75	132	133
Seasonally adjusted:														
1964 2nd quarter	128	95	129	117	111	126	151	134	153	127	136	75	126	122
3rd quarter	128	95	129	120	113	132	152	135	155	127	137	74	123	119
4th quarter	130	95	132	121	113	133	153	140	156	130	141	75	129	121
1965 1st quarter	132	96	133	122	113	137	157	140	160	133	144	74	127	127
2nd quarter	131	91	133	119	113	129	157	146	159	132	141	75	131	125
3rd quarter	131	92	133	122	116	132	159	139	162	131	143	74	127	119
1965 June	130	89	133	119	113	128	159	141	162	130	138	75	131	124
July	131	92	134	123	117	134	160	148	161	131	141	74	132	117
Aug.	132	93	134	121	116	130	162	132	166	132	147	74	120	120
Sept.	131	90	132	120	114	131	155	137	158	130	140	73	129	120
Oct. (prov.)	131	90	133	124	117	136	156	140	159	134	146	74	133	122
Nov. (prov.)	131	90	132	123	117	135			156	132	142	74	131	123
June-Aug. (av.)	131	91	134	121	115	131	158*	145*	163	131	142	74	128	120
Sept.-Nov. (av.) (prov.)	131	90	132	122	116	134	158*	136*	158	132	143	74	131	122

	Manufacturing industries (continued)												Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.			Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass				
Weights	68	55	13	92	58	4	30	28	17	11	20	55	22	126	54
1960	121	121	123	113	110	102	120	118	120	116	114	119	120	111	110
1961	114	113	116	111	107	102	122	123	129	115	116	120	116	120	116
1962	108	106	114	109	105	97	118	126	129	121	111	122	118	121	125
1963	113	111	119	112	110	99	120	130	131	127	113	128	126	121	133
1964	128	127	131	119	116	102	126	148	154	139	128	139	137	135	137
Unadjusted:															
1964 2nd quarter	133	133	136	118	116	105	123	151	160	136	129	144	140	137	125
3rd quarter	117	116	121	112	108	93	123	146	153	135	126	127	130	136	109
4th quarter	134	134	136	124	124	105	128	155	159	149	137	144	143	137	154
1965 1st quarter	141	142	141	123	121	109	130	151	157	142	127	146	139	137	171
2nd quarter	139	140	138	119	116	104	126	153	163	137	131	143	143	138	127
3rd quarter	122	122	122	115	111	93	127	145	155	129	126	130	137	138	117
1965 Sept.	135	134	138	130	124	110	147	155	164	141	148	140	152		129
Oct. (prov.)	139	140	135	136	129	111	154	159	163	152	132	155			140
Nov. (prov.)	140	140	138	129	127	110	136	159	161	155	130	154			174
Seasonally adjusted:															
1964 2nd quarter	129	129	132	117	115	102	124	146	154	134	127	139	134	135	136
3rd quarter	127	127	131	119	117	102	127	151	156	142	125	140	138	136	133
4th quarter	132	131	133	120	117	102	128	153	159	144	130	140	140	137	141
1965 1st quarter	136	136	137	119	118	103	124	152	158	142	136	140	137	139	146
2nd quarter	135	135	136	120	118	103	127	150	159	135	129	141	141	137	139
3rd quarter	133	134	131	122	120	102	130	150	158	136	125	142	145	137	141
1965 June	133	132	136	120	118	104	128	148	155	135	134	140	140		136
July	133	134	131	122	120	98	128	147	158	130	122	143	147		138
Aug.	136	137	132	124	120	104	134	151	160	138	118	142	148		139
Sept.	131	131	131	121	118	105	129	151	157	141	134	142	140		147
Oct. (prov.)	132	133	128	123	117	105	137	151	157	141	118	144			143
Nov. (prov.)	131	132	129	119	114	103	131	151	157	143	116	143			159
June-Aug. (av.)	134	134	133	122	119	102	130	149	158	134	125	142			**138**
Sept.-Nov. (av.) (prov.)	131	132	129	121	116	104	132	151	157	142	123	143			**150**

*Latest available three months (August-October) and previous three months (May-July).

Machine tool orders and deliveries–October 1965

THE MINISTRY of Technology report that, according to figures collected on their behalf by the Board of Trade, deliveries of Machine Tools in October declined to only £10¼ million, so that, with net new orders remaining at £12 million, there was a further increase of £1¼ million in total orders outstanding. Orders outstanding, at the end of October, stood at £106 million, representing about nine months' work, at the current rate of deliveries.

Home net new orders of around £9¼ million, seasonally adjusted, were again slightly below the average in the preceding 12 months. Although home deliveries, at £8¼ million, seasonally adjusted, remained near the high level of the previous two months, they still fell short of net new orders, and orders outstanding continued to show a net increase. This increase in orders outstanding has, however, slowed considerably in the last three months to October.

Low export orders and deliveries

In the export market net new orders, at £2¾ million, and especially deliveries, at £2½ million, continued to decline and were both at the lowest levels for over a year.

If these trends continued to the end of the year, it is unlikely that total orders and deliveries in 1965 will have been as much as 10 per cent above 1964, even without allowing for price changes, if the additional firms included in the 1965 figures are excluded.

Table 1. Metal working machine tools orders and deliveries: recorded figures (1)

£'000

	Deliveries			Orders outstanding (end of period)			Net new orders (2)		
	Total	For export	Home	Total	For export	Home	Total	For export	Home
1958	83,915	20,751	63,164	54,384	16,075	38,309	59,798	17,465	42,333
1959	78,768	18,552	60,216	55,892	15,740	40,151	80,276	18,217	62,058
1960	94,936	24,310	70,626	105,703	24,296	81,407	144,747	32,868	111,879
1961	115,713	28,627	87,086	116,916	32,088	84,829	126,926	36,420	90,509
1962	127,172	35,471	91,701	88,266	34,691	53,576	98,522	38,074	60,449
1963	114,162	39,188	74,974	69,025	29,156	39,869	94,920	33,653	61,267
1964	121,709	37,801	83,908	86,573	29,527	57,046	139,257	38,172	101,085
1962 1st quarter	32,525	8,536	23,989	111,008	31,514	79,494	26,617	7,962	18,654
2nd quarter	31,731	8,590	23,142	107,385	34,233	73,153	28,108	11,308	16,800
3rd quarter	30,934	8,935	21,999	99,721	35,735	63,986	23,270	10,438	12,833
4th quarter	31,982	9,410	22,572	88,266	34,691	53,576	20,527	8,366	12,161
1963 1st quarter	31,837	10,742	21,095	78,874	31,468	47,406	22,444	7,519	14,925
2nd quarter	28,165	9,426	18,739	74,618	30,281	44,337	23,909	8,239	15,670
3rd quarter	26,644	9,444	17,200	70,403	30,410	39,993	22,429	9,573	12,856
4th quarter	27,516	9,576	17,939	69,025	29,156	39,869	26,138	8,322	17,816
1964 1st quarter	31,471	10,222	21,249	70,949	27,658	43,292	33,395	8,723	24,672
2nd quarter	28,017	8,524	19,493	74,848	28,941	45,907	31,916	9,808	22,108
3rd quarter	28,798	8,119	20,679	81,307	30,176	51,131	35,258	9,354	25,904
4th quarter	33,423	10,936	22,487	86,573	29,527	57,046	38,689	10,287	28,402
1965 1st quarter (3)	36,837	11,343	25,494	91,438	29,079	62,359	40,492	10,473	30,019
2nd quarter	34,200	11,138	23,062	96,687	29,741	66,946	39,449	11,800	27,649
3rd quarter*	31,981	9,052	22,929	104,204	30,900	73,304	39,499	10,211	29,288
4th quarter									
1964 January	10,343	3,317	7,027	70,222	28,909	41,313	11,540	3,069	8,471
February	9,847	3,326	6,521	71,615	28,325	43,289	11,240	2,742	8,498
March	11,281	3,580	7,701	70,949	27,658	43,292	10,615	2,912	7,703
April	9,440	3,080	6,361	72,429	27,637	44,793	10,921	3,059	7,862
May	9,060	2,679	6,381	72,877	27,931	44,947	9,508	2,973	6,535
June	9,517	2,766	6,751	74,848	28,941	45,907	11,487	3,776	7,711
July	9,192	2,403	6,789	78,342	29,433	48,909	12,686	2,895	9,791
August	8,457	2,403	6,055	79,439	29,887	49,552	9,554	2,856	6,698
September	11,149	3,314	7,835	81,307	30,176	51,131	13,017	3,603	9,415
October	10,519	3,428	7,090	83,483	30,538	52,945	12,694	3,791	8,904
November	10,892	3,271	7,621	85,454	30,507	54,946	12,863	3,240	9,622
December	12,012	4,236	7,776	86,573	29,527	57,046	13,132	3,256	9,876
1965 January (3)	11,116	3,637	7,479	91,614	29,915	61,699	14,948	3,603	11,345
February	12,182	3,808	8,374	91,874	29,189	62,685	12,442	3,081	9,361
March	13,539	3,899	9,640	91,438	29,079	62,359	13,103	3,789	9,314
April	10,433	2,991	7,442	93,638	29,860	63,779	12,634	3,772	8,862
May	11,754	3,473	8,280	95,907	30,768	65,139	14,022	4,382	9,641
June	12,014	4,673	7,341	96,687	29,741	66,946	12,793	3,647	9,147
July*	10,403	2,967	7,436	103,358	30,378	72,980	17,074	3,603	13,471
August*	9,361	2,698	6,663	105,684	30,930	74,753	11,687	3,251	8,436
September*	12,217	3,387	8,830	104,204	30,900	73,304	10,738	3,357	7,381
October*	10,280	2,556	7,724	105,965	31,085	74,880	12,041	2,741	9,300
November									
December									
January-October 1964	98,805	30,294	68,511	83,483	30,538	52,945	113,263	31,676	81,587
January-October 1965*	113,298	34,089	79,209	105,965	31,085	74,880	131,481	35,225	96,256
Percentage change (3)	+15	+13	+16	+27	+2	+41	+16	+11	+18

*Provisional.
(1) Figures have been rounded off to the nearest final digit and there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the totals shown.
(2) Figures are derived from deliveries and the change in orders on hand during the period.
(3) Between December 1964 and January 1965 there is a small increase (under 5 per cent) due to the inclusion of additional firms.

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Table 2. Metal working machine tools orders and deliveries: seasonally adjusted (1)

£'000

	Deliveries			Orders outstanding (end of period)			Net new orders (2)		
	Total	For export	Home	Total	For export	Home	Total	For export	Home
1958	83,915	20,751	63,164	54,874	16,117	38,757	59,799	17,461	42,338
1959	78,768	18,552	60,216	56,441	15,762	40,679	80,335	18,197	62,138
1960	94,936	24,310	70,626	106,804	24,259	82,545	145,229	32,807	112,492
1961	115,713	28,627	87,086	118,058	31,969	86,089	126,967	36,337	90,630
1962	127,172	35,471	91,702	88,946	34,397	54,549	98,061	37,899	60,162
1963	114,162	39,188	74,974	69,728	28,981	40,747	94,944	33,772	61,172
1964	121,709	37,801	83,908	87,785	29,461	58,324	139,766	38,281	101,485
1962 1st quarter	30,459	7,956	22,503	112,566	32,616	79,950	24,967	8,603	16,364
2nd quarter	32,576	9,260	23,316	107,266	34,445	72,821	27,276	11,089	16,187
3rd quarter	32,234	9,050	23,184	99,252	34,834	64,418	24,220	9,439	14,781
4th quarter	31,904	9,205	22,699	88,946	34,397	54,549	21,598	8,768	12,830
1963 1st quarter	29,669	9,891	19,778	80,277	32,659	47,618	21,000	8,153	12,847
2nd quarter	28,889	10,015	18,874	74,512	30,412	44,100	23,124	7,768	15,356
3rd quarter	28,022	9,880	18,142	70,114	29,571	40,543	23,624	9,039	14,585
4th quarter	27,582	9,402	18,180	69,728	28,981	40,747	27,196	8,812	18,384
1964 1st quarter	29,226	9,452	19,774	72,085	28,683	43,402	31,583	9,154	22,429
2nd quarter	28,718	9,128	19,590	74,805	29,031	45,774	31,438	9,476	21,962
3rd quarter	30,181	8,468	21,713	81,364	29,341	52,023	36,740	8,778	27,962
4th quarter	33,584	10,753	22,831	87,785	29,461	58,324	40,005	10,873	29,132
1965 1st quarter (3)	34,203	10,480	23,723	92,712	30,165	62,547	39,128	11,183	27,945
2nd quarter	35,056	11,836	23,220	96,576	29,831	66,745	38,920	11,502	27,418
3rd quarter*	33,551	9,447	24,104	104,630	30,058	74,572	41,605	9,675	31,930
4th quarter									
1964 January	10,163	3,272	6,891	70,453	28,847	41,606	10,888	3,138	7,750
February	9,520	3,128	6,392	71,418	28,680	42,738	10,485	2,961	7,524
March	9,543	3,052	6,491	72,085	28,683	43,402	10,210	3,055	7,155
April	10,168	3,433	6,735	72,628	28,587	44,041	10,711	3,337	7,374
May	9,029	2,800	6,229	73,285	28,595	44,690	9,686	2,808	6,878
June	9,521	2,895	6,626	74,805	29,031	45,774	11,041	3,331	7,710
July	9,253	2,379	6,874	77,540	29,233	48,307	11,988	2,581	9,407
August	10,306	2,963	7,343	78,034	29,228	48,806	10,800	2,958	7,842
September	10,622	3,126	7,496	71,364	29,341	52,023	13,952	3,239	10,713
October	10,890	3,356	7,534	83,266	29,825	53,441	12,792	3,840	8,952
November	11,139	3,495	7,644	85,276	29,863	55,413	13,149	3,533	9,616
December	11,555	3,902	7,653	87,785	29,461	58,324	14,064	3,500	10,564
1965 January (3)	10,937	3,583	7,354	91,989	29,855	62,134	15,141	3,977	11,164
February	11,805	3,579	8,226	91,424	29,543	61,881	11,240	3,267	7,973
March	11,460	3,318	8,142	92,712	30,165	62,547	12,748	3,940	8,808
April	11,227	3,328	7,900	93,591	30,879	62,713	12,107	4,041	8,066
May	11,728	3,626	8,102	96,243	31,492	64,751	14,379	4,239	10,140
June	12,101	4,883	7,218	96,576	29,831	66,745	12,434	3,222	9,212
July*	10,476	2,934	7,542	102,281	30,166	72,115	16,181	3,270	12,911
August*	11,419	3,323	8,096	103,883	30,235	73,648	13,021	3,392	9,629
September*	11,656	3,190	8,466	104,630	30,058	74,572	12,403	3,013	9,390
October*	10,724	2,498	8,226	105,916	30,356	75,560	12,011	2,797	9,214
November									
December									
Average of the latest 3 months*	11,266	3,004	8,263	..	..	..	12,478	3,067	9,411
Average of the previous 3 months*	11,435	3,814	7,621	..	..	..	14,331	3,577	10,754
Percentage change	—1	—21	+8				—13	—14	—12

*Provisional.
(1) The figures have been rounded off to the nearest final digit and there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sums of the constituent items and the totals shown.
(2) Figures are derived from deliveries and the change in orders on hand during the period.
(3) Between December 1964 and January 1965 there is a small increase (under 5 per cent) due to the inclusion of additional firms.

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Northern Ireland index of industrial production

THE PROVISIONAL index of industrial production for Northern Ireland for November 1965, prepared by the Ministry of Commerce, is 152 (1958=100). This is 1 point lower than for October 1965 and 3 points higher than for November 1964.

The index numbers for the main industrial groups for November 1965 with the increase or decrease on November 1964 shown in brackets are: textiles 136 (−6 points); clothing 133 (−14); engineering and metals 111 (−3); food, drink and tobacco 124 (+1); timber and furniture 147 (+7); other manufacturing industries 346 (+12); construction 179 (+17); gas, electricity and water 210 (+34).

OVERSEAS COMMERCIAL POSTS

Over 200 *official commercial posts in all the main centres of world trade are at the service of the United Kingdom exporter. A full list of their addresses is given on pages i-viii of the* Board of Trade Journal, *November* 26, 1965.

Orders, deliveries, production and exports in the engineering industries in November

IT IS PROVISIONALLY estimated that production in the engineering and electrical goods industries (Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification) showed no change in the three months September to November compared with the previous three months.

For the wider sector which includes some vehicles in addition to engineering and electrical goods, the preliminary estimates for November indicate that new export orders in the three months September to November were 4 per cent higher than in the preceding three months; new home orders on the same basis showed no change. Making the same three months on three months comparison total deliveries were unchanged with home deliveries 2 per cent higher and export deliveries 4 per cent lower. Export order books weakened slightly during November; home orders on hand showed a small rise during the month.

Description of the statistics

The volume indices of production and orders on hand in Table 1 below relate to the engineering and electrical goods industries as defined in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification. The statistics of orders and deliveries in the engineering industries given in Tables 2 and 3 relate to the engineering and electrical goods industries as defined in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification together with locomotive and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors (parts of Order VIII of the Standard Industrial Classification).

To assist in the interpretation of trends in these industries the statistics are published in seasonally adjusted form. While the

Table 1: Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI)
Index numbers of the volume of production, orders on hand and exports

	Production seasonally adjusted			Orders on hand (end of period) (3) seasonally adjusted			Exports (4)
	Total	Mechanical engineering (1)	Electrical engineering (2)	Total	For home market	For export	
	1958 = 100			December 1958 (unadjusted) = 100			1961 = 100
1958	100	100	100	102	102	101	81
1959	105	103	110	103	103	103	82
1960	114	112	116	121	121	122	91
1961	121	122	120	124	123	127	100
1962	123	122	126	120	116	129	100
1963	126	122	134	141	140	143	106
1964	137	133	144	164	164	162	105
1962 1st quarter	121	121	122	124	121	132	101
2nd quarter	125	123	128	123	119	133	107
3rd quarter	125	123	128	122	119	130	94
4th quarter	122	119	126	120	116	129	101
1963 1st quarter	123	120	130	122	120	125	111
2nd quarter	124	120	131	127	125	132	111
3rd quarter	129	123	138	134	133	137	97
4th quarter	128	124	136	141	140	143	107
1964 1st quarter	135	131	143	145	144	146	112
2nd quarter	136	130	143	151	151	150	111
3rd quarter	137	134	143	156	156	156	93
4th quarter	141	138	146	164	164	162	105
1965 1st quarter	144	143	147	170	170	169	106
2nd quarter	141	140	143	167	166	169	115
3rd quarter	143*	142*	144*	165*	166*	165*	107
1964 December	145	142	150	164	164	162	
1965 January	149	149	151	166	167	166	
February	143	143	144	167	166	169	
March	140	138	145	170	170	169	
April	138	138	138	167	167	168	
May	146	145	149	166	166	167	
June	138	137	141	167	166	169	
July	141*	141*	143*	167*	167*	167*	
August	147*	146*	150*	168*	168*	165*	
September	140*	140*	140*	165*	166*	165*	
October	146*	..	..	167*	167*	168*	
November	142*	..	..	167*	167*	166*	
Average:							
Latest 3 months	143						
Previous 3 months	142						
Percentage change	NIL						

*Provisional.
(1) Covers Minimum List Headings 331 to 352 of the Standard Industrial Classification, including scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc., and watches and clocks.
(2) Covers Minimum List Headings 361 to 369 of the Standard Industrial Classification.
(3) Index of the total value at constant (average 1958) prices of orders held in these industries.
(4) Quarterly index of the value at constant (average 1961) prices of exports included in Divisions 71, 72 and 86 of the Export List. The coverage is not identical with commodities produced in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification.

method adopted in adjusting for seasonal factors removes regularly recurring influences, the seasonally adjusted series still reflects the effects of factors that do not recur regularly. Moreover, the seasonal pattern may be changing. The month to month variations are therefore kept under review, and the seasonal adjustment factors are reassessed each year as another 12 months experience becomes available. Notwithstanding these difficulties the seasonally adjusted figures have shown themselves to be a valuable aid in interpreting trends in the complex engineering industries.

Care should be taken not to interpret changes between one month and another as necessarily indicating the underlying trend. The averages in the latest three months and in the previous three months give a more reliable guide to recent changes. The month to month fluctuations are particularly marked for the derived net new orders series, and in this case the figures shown against the months in Table 2 are three month centred moving averages of the seasonally adjusted figures, e.g. the figures shown against October are the averages of the seasonally adjusted figures for September, October and November.

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALES

Readers are reminded that subscription and sales inquiries should be addressed to the publishers at any of the following addresses: 49 *High Holborn, London, W.C.1;* 423 *Oxford St., London, W.1;* 13*A Castle St., Edinburgh* 2*; Brazennose St., Manchester* 2*;* 35 *Smallbrook, Ringway, Birmingham* 5*;* 109 *St. Mary St., Cardiff;* 50 *Fairfax St., Bristol* 1*;* 80 *Chichester St., Belfast; or through any bookseller.*

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Table 2: Engineering industries (1) Seasonally adjusted

Index numbers of the volume of orders and deliveries (2)

	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (3)	Deliveries	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (3)	Deliveries	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (3)	Deliveries
	December 1958 (unadjusted) = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 (unadjusted) = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 (unadjusted) = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100	
1958	102	92	100	102	93	100	100	88	100
1959	103	105	104	103	106	105	102	103	102
1960	120	123	114	120	123	115	119	122	111
1961	122	123	122	120	123	123	126	122	118
1962	117	120	123	112	117	122	128	128	126
1963	136	139	126	134	137	123	141	143	134
1964	162	152	136	161	153	136	163	151	136
1962 1st quarter	121	120	122	118	117	123	130	131	120
2nd quarter	120	123	125	116	119	124	131	130	127
3rd quarter	118	121	125	115	120	123	129	123	130
4th quarter	117	118	122	112	115	120	128	128	128
1963 1st quarter	118	124	123	115	125	119	123	120	133
2nd quarter	122	137	124	120	133	120	130	148	133
3rd quarter	129	147	128	127	145	126	136	152	135
4th quarter	136	149	130	134	148	128	141	155	135
1964 1st quarter	141	143	134	139	145	134	144	137	135
2nd quarter	148	153	133	147	154	133	150	147	133
3rd quarter	153	149	135	152	147	135	158	155	134
4th quarter	162	164	140	161	164	140	163	163	139
1965 1st quarter	169	153	140	167	152	142	173	153	137
2nd quarter	166	139	142	163	138	142	173	139	142
3rd quarter*	164	139	143	164	140	140	169	137	147
1964 December	162	167	142	161	165	143	163	170	139
1965 January	165	156	149	163	157	150	170	158	147
February	166	153	140	163	152	142	173	153	136
March	169	141	132	167	142	134	173	141	127
April	166	139	143	163	141	145	173	134	139
May	165	139	145	163	138	146	172	139	144
June	166	142	138	163	143	136	173	135	142
July*	166	144	141	164	145	140	171	140	142
August*	167	139	148	166	140	144	169	137	158
September*	164	146	138	164	145	137	169	151	142
October*	166	146	147	165	145	147	172	145	146
November*	167	..	142	166	..	144	170	..	138
Average:									
Latest 3 months		146	143		145	143		145	142
Previous 3 months		144	142		145	140		140	147
Percentage change		+1	NIL		NIL	+2		+4	—4

*Provisional.
(1) Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI), locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors.
(2) At constant (average 1958) prices.
(3) The figures shown against the months are three month centred moving averages.

(*Continued on next page*)

ORDERS, DELIVERIES, PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS IN THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES, continued

Table 3: Engineering industries (1) Unadjusted

Index numbers of the volume of orders and deliveries (1)

	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (2)	Deliveries (2)	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (2)	Deliveries (2)	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (2)	Deliveries (2)
	December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100	
1958	100	92	100	100	93	100	100	88	100
1959	101	105	104	101	106	105	102	103	102
1960	117	123	114	117	123	115	119	122	111
1961	120	123	122	117	123	123	126	122	118
1962	115	120	123	109	117	122	129	128	126
1963	135	139	126	131	137	123	144	143	134
1964	161	152	136	158	153	136	168	151	136
1963 1st quarter	117	132	126	115	135	122	123	121	139
2nd quarter	123	138	123	121	135	120	128	146	133
3rd quarter	130	140	120	128	137	119	136	146	124
4th quarter	135	145	133	131	139	131	144	159	139
1964 1st quarter	140	146	134	138	150	133	143	134	136
2nd quarter	148	160	138	148	163	138	148	151	138
3rd quarter	154	141	126	153	138	127	158	148	123
4th quarter	161	159	144	158	156	144	168	169	144
1965 1st quarter	167	161	145	165	164	146	172	154	142
2nd quarter	166	140	142	165	141	142	171	138	142
3rd quarter*	166	131	133	165	131	132	169	131	135
1964 January	136	131	125	133	138	124	142	113	130
February	137	149	138	135	150	137	142	145	143
March	140	159	139	138	164	140	143	144	137
April	144	169	134	144	175	131	145	153	142
May	147	156	133	148	162	134	146	140	131
June	148	154	146	148	152	148	148	159	140
July	150	137	121	150	133	121	152	146	121
August	153	135	115	151	127	116	157	156	111
September	154	152	141	153	155	143	158	143	136
October	156	155	139	155	155	139	160	156	140
November	161	178	146	157	164	146	169	218	145
1965 January	162	153	139	160	152	139	170	156	139
February	165	166	145	163	169	144	171	159	146
March	167	165	150	165	171	153	172	147	143
April	167	131	132	165	130	131	172	134	136
May	167	150	148	166	156	149	170	133	146
June	166	141	146	165	138	146	171	147	144
July*	166	131	132	165	132	131	170	128	133
August*	167	129	121	166	127	119	171	132	127
September*	166	134	146	165	134	147	169	132	144
October*	167	160	150	165	155	150	172	173	148
November*	166	143	148	164	143	151	173	144	142

*Provisional.
(1) See footnotes (1) and (2) to Table 2.
(2) Adjusted to allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for regularly recurring seasonal movements.

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Industry's investment intentions for 1966 and 1967

COMPANIES CONTRIBUTING to the Board of Trade's quarterly inquiry into capital expenditure, supplied forecasts during November and December of their expected capital expenditure in the years 1966 and 1967.

Companies' forecasts for 1966 indicate that private industry and business (manufacturing industry, together with the distributive and service trades) was then expecting to spend on capital account in 1966 about the same as in 1965. This estimate is similar to that which was based on the forecasts provided by contributors during August and September of last year (see *Board of Trade Journal* for October 15, 1965), but there is a suggestion of a small, possibly not very significant, reduction in expectations between the August/September inquiry and that just carried out.

It is stressed that there are uncertainties in interpreting the significance of contributors' forecasts. Past experience has shown that forecasts made in November/December for the following year can be substantially revised upwards or downwards as the year goes on, with significant effects on the estimates made from these forecasts of the expected change in expenditure.

In the earlier inquiry the forecasts supplied by manufacturers suggested a small increase, up to 5 per cent, between 1965 and 1966; on the basis of the latest forecasts any increase seems unlikely to exceed half this amount.

For the distributive and service industries assessment of the forecasts must take account of the fact that they have not in the past provided as good a guide to actual expenditure as have manufacturers' forecasts. For example, in respect of 1965, the forecasts provided by firms in the distributive and service industries initially indicated an increase of 10 per cent over 1964 expenditure; this was subsequently reduced to about 5 per cent, but (as indicated in the article of October 15 referred to above) even this increase seems unlikely to be achieved. The previous forecasts for 1966 for the distributive industries were, therefore, assessed only very broadly, as that capital expenditure in 1966 would not differ much from that of 1965. There has now been some revision downward of forecasts, as there has been for manufacturers; but the latest inquiry can be taken to suggest no more than that in the view of businesses in distributive and service industries, their 1966 expenditure will still not differ much from that of 1965, a conclusion which may be set against the background of declining investment through 1965.

Within manufacturing, the chemical industries show a continuation of their increase in capital expenditure, though not perhaps as rapidly as in the past year or two, and an increase is also envisaged for the vehicles industries; in the engineering industries and iron and steel capital expenditure has been decreasing in recent quarters, and there is no indication of much change in 1966. In the distributive and service industries the changes are less clear, the main features being an expected increase in petroleum distribution, and some decline in shipping and possibly property companies' expenditure.

Expected expenditure in 1967

Contributing companies also supplied during November and December 1965 forecasts for their expected capital expenditure in 1967. This is only the third occasion on which the Board of Trade's investment intentions inquiry has looked this far ahead; as might be expected these forecasts are very provisional, and further experience is needed before there can be satisfactory judgment of how these preliminary forecasts behave by comparison with the outturn of expenditure. At present all that can be said about forecasts for 1967 is that they appear to imply that industry's plans and intentions for investment in 1967 as reported at the end of 1965 were much the same as those now envisaged for 1966; this view applies to both the manufacturing and distributive sectors.

It is to be remembered that companies' forecasts were received before the publication of the White Paper on Investment Incentives.

INDEX INQUIRIES

Inquiries about the detailed contents of the JOURNAL *(dates on which particular articles, etc., were published) should for convenience be made to the Board of Trade Library (Abbey 7877, Ext. 3038) who compile the half-yearly index to the Journal.*

British film fund agency

THE BRITISH Film Fund Agency has published the following information for the four weeks ended December 25, 1965:

Distributors' earnings submitted:		
High cost films	£457,089	
Low cost films:		
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	£36,656	
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	£1,726	
		£495,471
Films of less than 3,000 feet (after multiplying by 2½)		£48,753
		£544,224
Levy collections paid to Agency by HM Customs and Excise to December 27, 1965, approximately covering entertainments to December 4, 1965, together with an estimate of collections for the three weeks ended December 25, 1965		£283,700

The second interim allocation for the ninth distribution period will be at the rate of 50 per cent.

Retail sales in N.Ireland

STATISTICS PREPARED by the Ministry of Commerce show that the total value of retail sales in October and November were 5 per cent and 7 per cent higher respectively on a year earlier, compared with increases of 6 per cent in September and August.

Food shops showed increases of 7 per cent in October and 5 per cent in November on a year earlier, while household goods shops increased 7 per cent on last year for both months. Clothing and footwear shops in October and November were 1 per cent and 11 per cent higher respectively on a year earlier.

Index numbers of value of sales per week (1961 = 100) and percentage changes compared with a year earlier.

	All kinds of business		Foods shops		Clothing and footwear shops		Household goods shops		Other shops	
		%		%		%		%		%
1963 Year	107	+ 4	110	+ 4	106	+ 6	107	+ 2	102	+ 2
1964 Year	114	+ 6	117	+ 7	109	+ 3	112	+ 5	111	+ 8
1964 1st quarter	105	+ 8	114	+ 7	94	+ 7	104	+ 9	96	+11
2nd quarter	109	+ 3	115	+ 4	104	Nil	106	+ 4	103	+ 5
3rd quarter	113	+ 8	117	+ 9	104	+ 4	114	+ 5	112	+10
4th quarter	128	+ 5	123	+ 6	133	+ 1	125	+ 3	133	+ 8
1965 1st quarter	111	+ 6	123	+ 7	97	+ 2	109	+ 4	103	+ 8
2nd quarter	116	+ 7	122	+ 6	112	+ 7	115	+ 8	111	+ 7
3rd quarter	120	+ 6	123	+ 5	113	+ 9	121	+ 7	120	+ 7
1964 November	122	+ 4	121	+ 5	130	— 1	134	+6	113	+ 4
December	146	+ 6	133	+ 8	153	+ 1	127	+ 6	172	+ 7
1965 January	106	+ 5	115	+ 5	87	— 4	110	+ 3	105	+11
February	116	+10	128	+11	101	+ 9	125	+ 6	104	+11
March	111	+ 4	124	+ 6	102	+ 1	92	+ 5	101	+ 2
April	108	+ 4	114	+ 1	99	+ 5	108	+ 9	105	+ 8
May	123	+ 6	124	+ 4	127	+ 7	128	+11	114	+ 7
June	118	+ 7	127	+ 7	109	+11	110	+ 5	113	+ 6
July	116	+ 8	118	+ 6	103	+ 7	119	+11	122	+ 9
August	121	+ 6	122	+ 5	115	+ 7	126	+ 3	123	+ 9
September	122	+ 6	128	+ 4	120	+11	118	+ 6	116	+ 3
October	120	+ 5	123	+ 7	118	+ 1	123	+ 7	117	+ 4
November	130	+ 7	127	+ 5	144	+11	143	+ 7	120	+ 6

Further details may be had on application to Northern Ireland Index of Retail Sales, Room 35, Ministry of Commerce, Chichester House, Belfast. (Tel. Belfast 28271, Ext. 113).

PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE JOURNAL

The Editor will be glad to consider prints of industrial photographs suitable for publication in the Board of Trade Journal. **Black and white prints:** *These should be 'action' photographs showing UK goods being inspected by overseas buyers or in process of being packed or shipped for export or being unloaded, installed or in use at the overseas destination. Photographs of UK businessmen in discussion with overseas buyers and of visitors at exhibition stands overseas are also acceptable.* **Colour photographs:** *Four-colour illustrations with an export angle and for which blocks are available will be considered for use as coloured cover illustrations.*

Film registration statistics for 1965

Table 1. Summary of registrations (corresponding 1964 figures in brackets)

Playing Time	Number of Films						Registered Playing Time (Minutes)					
	British				Foreign		British				Foreign	
	Quota		Non-Quota				Quota		Non-Quota			
Over 72 minutes	68 (a)	(69)	1	(1)	233	(236)	6,680	(6,631)	102	(116)	22,778	(23,079)
33½ to 72 minutes	22	(29)	—	(—)	23	(20)	1,322	(1,698)	—	(—)	1,435	(1,266)
Under 33½ minutes	227 (b)	(215)	—	(1)	166	(131)	2,763	(2,854)	—	(7)	1,652	(1,360)
Newsreels	209	(209)	—	(—)	—	(—)	1,634	(1,612)	—	(—)	—	(—)

(a) Includes 2 films made in Canada and 1 film made in New Zealand.
(b) Includes 5 films from Canada, 2 from Australia, 2 from Hong Kong, 2 from New Zealand and 1 from the Irish Republic, 4 of the Canadian films and all the others were made by Departments of their respective Governments.

Table 2. Countries of origin of foreign films registered

Country of Origin	Playing Time		
	Over 72 minutes	33½-72 minutes	Under 33½ minutes
Bulgaria	1	—	—
Czechoslovakia	2	2	1
France	13	2	9
Germany (West)	4	—	1
Greece	2	—	—
Hungary	—	—	2
Italy	25	1	7
Japan	5	—	—
Liechtenstein	1	1	—
Mexico	1	1	—
Netherlands	—	1	—
Poland	1	—	5
Rumania	—	—	3
South Africa	1	—	5
Spain	3	—	—
Sweden	4	—	—
Switzerland	—	—	1
United States	109	11	130
USSR	2	—	—
Yugoslavia	—	—	2
Co-Productions			
Denmark/West Germany	1	—	—
France/Austria	1	—	—
France/Italy	27	1	—
France/Italy/Spain	2	—	—
France/Italy/W. Germany	5	—	—
France/Israel	1	—	—
France/Italy/Belgium	1	—	—
France/Italy/Yugoslavia	1	—	—
France/Spain	1	—	—
France/W. Germany	2	—	—
Italy/Spain	3	2	—
Italy/W. Germany	1	—	—
Italy/W. Germany/Liechtenstein	1	—	—
UK/Yugoslavia/W. Germany	1	—	—
United States/France	1	—	—
United States/Japan	1	—	—
United States/Switzerland	1	—	—
United States/W. Germany	1	—	—
W. Germany/France/Spain	1	—	—
W. Germany/Yugoslavia/France	1	—	—
Others	5*	1†	—
Total	233	23	166

*Three of these films were made by United Kingdom companies and two by Commonwealth companies but applications were not made for British registration.
†This film was made by a United Kingdom company but application was not made for British registration.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Acts, 1960 and 1964, during the week ended Friday, January 21, 1966.
Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered No.	Playing Time minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Taiwan Today	Br/E 31039	26	January 19	Columbia Pictures Corp. Ltd.	Carrickford Productions Ltd.
The Spy Who Came in from the Cold	Br/E 31040	112	January 20	Paramount Film Service Ltd.	Salem Films Ltd.
Sierra Leone	Br/E 31046	24	January 21	Columbia Pictures Corp. Ltd.	Carrickford Productions Ltd.
New Face of Taiwan	Br/E 31047	25	January 21	" "	" "
Curse of the Fly	Br/E 31048	86	January 21	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Lippert Films Ltd."
Ten Little Indians	Br/E 31049	91	January 21	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Tenlit Films Ltd.
Pathe News 66-5	Br/E 30921	8	January 21	" "	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.
Pathe News 66-6	Br/E 30922	8	January 21	" "	" "
Movietone News 1910	Br/E 30835	8	January 21	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 1910A	Br/E 30836	8	January 21	" "	" "
He Who Rides a Tiger	Br/E 31050	103	January 21	British Lion Films Ltd. "	David Newman Films Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
Pink Pyjamas	F 31022	7	January 17	United Artists Corp. Ltd.	Mirisch-Geoffrey, D. F.
We Give Pink Stamps	F 31023	7	January 17	" "	"
Dial 'P' for Pink	F 31024	6	January 17	" "	" "
Sink Pink	F 31025	6	January 17	" "	" "
Pink Ice	F 31026	6	January 17	" "	" "
Pinkfinger	F 31027	6	January 17	" "	" "
Pink Tail Fly	F 31028	6	January 17	" "	" "
Shocking Pink	F 31029	7	January 17	" "	" "
Pink Panzer	F 31030	6	January 17	" "	" "
An Ounce of Pink	F 31031	6	January 17	" "	" "
Reel Pink	F 31032	6	January 17	" "	" "
Bully for Pink	F 31033	6	January 17	" "	" "
Brainstorm	F 31034	90	January 18	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Warner Brothers Pictures Inc.
Get Off My Back	F 31035	103	January 19	Columbia Pictures Corp. Ltd.	Richard Quine Productions Inc.
The Bite of the Gorilla	F 31036	90	January 19	D.U.K. Films Ltd.	Christine Gouze-Renal Production, Paris
The Wild Chase	F 31037	7	January 19	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Warner Brothers Pictures Inc.
Never Too Late	F 31038	104	January 19	" "	" "
Kingdom in the Sand	F 31041	84	January 20	Leap Film Distributors Ltd.	Fono Roma S.p.A, Rome
One Spy Too Many	F 31042	101	January 21	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Arena Productions Inc.
The Captive City	F 31043	95	January 21	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Galatea S.p.A, Rome
Lorna	F 31044	80	January 21	Grand National Pictures Ltd.	Eve Productions Inc.
Day of Vengeance	F 31045	96	January 21	Butcher's Film Distributors Ltd.	Cine Produzione Associate, Rome

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Exhibitions and Fairs

British furniture exhibit at Cologne sets record

THE INTERNATIONAL FURNITURE FAIR which opened at Cologne on January 25, includes what – in terms of space occupied – is the largest 'joint venture' display yet organized by the Board of Trade in West Germnay.

The display, in which 26 firms are taking part, has been organized in collaboration with the British Furniture Manufacturers' Federated Associations (BFMFA), and will be visited today (January 28) by Sir Frank Roberts, the British Ambassador in Bonn, and Lady Roberts.

Reproduction furniture, upholstery, bedding, modern bedroom and living-room pieces and occasional furniture are among the wide range of British exhibits on a combined stand covering a total of 14,600 sq. ft. The display also includes a trade information inquiry stand staffed by the BFMFA.

This is the fourth successive collaboration between the Board and the BFMFA at this Fair, which takes place every two years. As one of Europe's major events of its kind, the Cologne International Furniture Fair in 1964 attracted some 66,000 trade visitors, of whom some 8,000 came from 52 countries.

This year's event closes on January 30.

Note:

Total British exports of furniture during the first 11 months of 1965 were worth £12.9 million (an increase of 13.5 per cent over the same period in 1964) and of this, £4.5 million worth went to markets in Europe.

Menswear exhibition opens at the Design Centre

READY-MADE, high quality menswear manufactured in Britain and sold throughout the world is shown in an exhibition called 'Made for Men' at The Design Centre from January 19 to February 19. Organized jointly by the Council of Industrial Design and the British Menswear Guild, at the invitation of the Guild, the exhibition was formally opened on the evening of January 18 by Lord Watkinson, CBE, chairman of the Committee for Exports to the United States of the British National Export Council.

Lord Watkinson said that it was worth noting that since the British Menswear Guild's inception in 1959 the increase in menswear exports had been in the region of 90 per cent. Other industries might take a lesson from this first-class piece of co-operation to gain more exports. On the general subject of export we could look back at real progress in 1965. It was no small achievement to win, for example, a 23 per cent increase in exports to one of the most competitive markets in the world, namely, the United States.

'I do think that my Committee in London, consular officials in the United States, and the British Exports Marketing Advisory Committee in New York might have had a little more praise for this considerable achievement,' said Lord Watkinson. 'Particularly is this true of the British Consuls who, after all, do seem to do a job of work in between the golf and cocktails that some people seem to think are their main avocation.'

Referring to the responsibility for what had been achieved and what had got to be achieved in the export field, Lord Watkinson continued: 'We are, of course, most grateful for the financial help which has been provided by the Government for new export initiatives, and for the first-class services of the Board of Trade and British Government representatives overseas. None the less, the future success of the export drive depends upon British businessmen being willing and able to devote more of their time and resources to the difficult and often less profitable objective of selling more British goods in highly competitive markets overseas.'

200 exhibitors at Hotelympia 66

MORE THAN 200 exhibitors from eight countries displayed some 100,000 different products at Hotelympia 66, the International Hotel and Catering exhibition which was opened by Mr. Edward Heath, Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, at Olympia, London on January 18. Claimed to be the biggest show of its kind in Europe, the exhibition featured modern cookery and food service installations, an enormous range of foodstuffs covering every variety of raw, packaged, frozen, canned and quick dried products, furnishings and fabrics, crockery, tableware and glassware, carpets, and a variety of other goods and services.

One of the features which drew a great deal of attention from the thousands who thronged the show was a full-scale replica of one of the galleys to be installed in Britain's nuclear submarines which was featured on the Royal Navy's stand. Authentic in every detail, with specially built kitchen equipment that would be the envy of many a chef in a high-class restaurant or hotel, the galley demonstrated the first-class facilities provided for the cooks who will feed Britain's nuclear submarine crews.

A large number of overseas visitors attended the exhibition and showed keen interest in some of the new items of catering equipment provided by many of the British firms.

Patent Office Library exhibition

THE PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY, the major British reference library for the physical sciences, engineering and industrial technologies, will be staging an exhibition of its scope and work during National Library Week from March 14-19 at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. The exhibition will show how the library has to handle every week over 7,000 new items (books, periodicals, pamphlets and patent specifications) in order to provide both readers in the library and scientists and technologists at a distance with the various forms of reference service they require.

Note: The Patent Office Library, which was opened on March 5, 1855, has some 14 miles of shelving and contains the largest, open-access, public reference collection of scientific and technical literature in Britain. It owes its foundation largely to the advocacy of the Prince Consort. It is appropriate, therefore, that this exhibition should be mounted during National Library Week which is under the patronage of HRH Duke of Edinburgh who also has done much to encourage scientific and technological progress.

RUSSIAN MINISTER'S VISIT TO EMI

Russia's deputy communications minister, Mr. L. Makasakov, visited EMI Electronics Ltd. factories in Hayes, Middlesex on January 11 to look at new developments in the broadcast and recording equipment field. Mr. Makasakov was later entertained at lunch by senior EMI Electronics' officials, including Lord Mills, chairman, and Mr. P. A. Allaway, managing director. Picture shows Lord Mills (left) sharing a joke through an interpreter with Mr. Makasakov.

Foodstuffs quota for British Week in Lyons

A NOTICE ON a special British Week supplementary import quota of £50,000 for certain manufactured foodstuffs has been agreed by the French authorities. Fuller details are provided on page 209.

Is your company taking part in the British Week at Lyons? See questionnaire on page 197.

'TRADE FAIRS HELP EXPORTS'—BOOKLET

A new edition – the sixth – of the booklet 'Trade Fairs Help Exports – Hints for the Small Exhibitor' has been produced by the Board of Trade for the guidance of small firms contemplating exhibiting overseas for the first time. The booklet explains the purpose of exhibiting and gives guidance on the choice of fairs, the organization of exhibits and on official assistance available to the British Exhibitor. It also lists major specialized fairs overseas. Copies can be obtained free of charge from any Board of Trade regional office or from Home Policy and Executive Section, Information Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2636. (Ref. ID 5101/G).

electrical engineers exhibition

EARLS COURT, LONDON, MARCH 23-30, 1966

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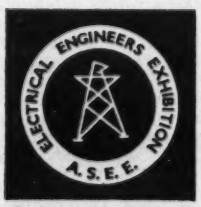


Over 500 exhibitors, from all over the world.
Over 92,000 visitors from 72 countries, attended in 1964. Largest ever display of lighting, including the **'TOWN OF LIGHT'.**

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS (A.S.E.E.) EXHIBITION
Museum House, Museum Street, London, WC1

Overseas Trade and Exports

WEST EUROPEAN MARKET PLACE—12

Austria—delivering the goods

A report by the Commercial Department, British Embassy at Vienna

Previous articles in this series were published on September 17, 24, October 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, November 12, December 17, January 7 and 21.

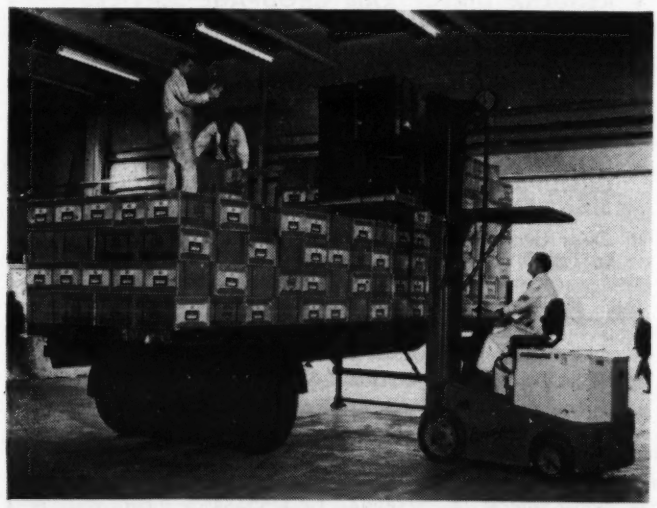
AUSTRIA IS a land-locked, mountainous country. As the English Channel is an impediment to British exporters, so the absence of a sea-board and difficulties in inland transit are handicaps for Austrian traders. But, to a good extent, a transit pattern has been established to keep these disadvantages to a minimum.

Nevertheless, the export of goods from Britain to Austria naturally presents more delivery problems than those experienced by traditional suppliers in neighbouring countries. This affects not only physical delivery of orders, but also supplies of spare parts, promotion literature, trade fair exhibits, and so forth. If British exporters are to be fully competitive, they must offer firm deliveries and keep to them, and this means taking the best advantage of existing and new routes.

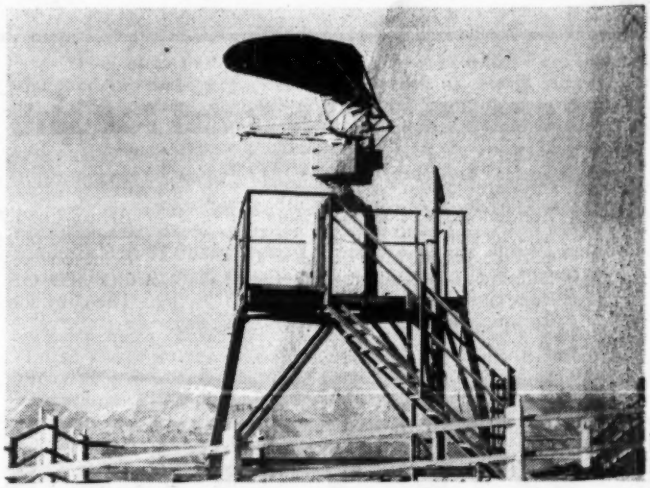
For a firm unaccustomed to supplying this market, forwarding agents can offer good services and advice. Most deliveries from Britain come to Austria by rail from continental North Sea ports. Smaller quantities arrive by road transport, by air freight and by parcel post.

Deliveries by rail take an average of three to four weeks. While most cargoes come through safely, if slowly, complaints are heard from time to time of undue delays, damage, and pilferage. Nevertheless the rail services should offer a good and economical means of transport for many commodities.

Transport by road, often taking advantage of trailer vehicles and roll-on, roll-off services, is still somewhat undeveloped in comparison with the long-established rail routes, but is on the increase. Carriage to Austria from continental North Sea ports takes on the average 4-6 days. The conclusion of a bilateral road haulage agreement between Britain and Austria should facilitate the flow of goods traffic by road, and may pave the way for future expansion.



Terylene destined for the Austrian market being loaded at ICI's Wilton works.



A Plessey Type 41 *installation now in operation for the Austrian Air Weather Service in the mountains at Innsbruck. Plessey meteorological radar is now operating in nine countries of Europe. Two recent contracts will supplement the Spanish Meteorological Service with a Plessey Type* 42 *weather radar at Madrid, and the West German Services with a general purpose X-band Plessey Type* 41 *at Essen.*

The barge route down the European riverways is not yet fully developed. In some ten years time, when the Rhine and the Danube are likely to be linked by canal, this may offer a useful facility for some cargoes. At present there is a limited regular air freight service, and expansion is believed to be under consideration. Meanwhile the carriage by air of individual consignments presents no special problem, although services are subject to delays on account of weather conditions, as experienced generally in Europe, during the winter months. The parcel post service is often regrettably slow. It can take six to eight weeks for a parcel to travel from London to Vienna. This is, however, under review, and some improvement may be hoped for. Some forwarding agents operate their own door-to-door parcels service.

As exporters will know, transport itself is not the only factor in making delivery. Documentary procedures, especially at the customs, may retard clearance. To some extent delays of this kind are defensible when exporters have completed their documents inaccurately. Customs officials at points of entry into Austria are meticulous about the observance of regulations to the letter. For example, a rubber stamp, though the correct one, will not be accepted if it is not set in the right place or if it is smudged or illegible. Exporters to Austria are well advised, therefore, to ensure that forms are properly completed and checked before being sent out. Physical delays in clearing consignments are also prone to occur from time to time, though these can seldom be foreseen. Other delays occur for a

variety of reasons. For example, a consignment may be split en route, and it may be weeks before the constituent sub-consignments can be brought together. Or again, sub-contracting forwarding agents may, as a result of over-commitment, have the goods in their charge impounded in third countries pending settlement of outstanding accounts. In general, however, Austrian agents are experienced in these problems and manage to secure a fairly speedy clearance.

There are customs-free zones at Vienna, Graz, Linz and Solbad Hall (near Innsbruck). They are well organized and offer a useful facility for phased clearances. In addition many Austrian firms have their own bonded warehouses. The physical handling of goods within Austria is on the whole up-to-date and efficient. Increasing use is made of pallets, fork lift trucks and other mechanical handling equipment.

Inevitably the process of transport and clearance is much simplified by the clear and proper marking of outer containers and of the contents. In particular, addressing and identification marking should be clear and correct, and handling warnings, e.g. 'use no hooks', should be understandable – by pictorial or other means – to persons who cannot speak English.

It should be added that safe and timely delivery of goods is not always enough to enable their immediate use or distribution. Sometimes the instructions for assembly and for maintenance of equipment are not with the goods, or have not been sent separately to be available when the goods arrive. Moreover such literature is still occasionally provided in the English language only, giving rise to difficulties in installation.

As the flow of trade within Europe increases, attention is becoming focused more sharply on recurrent causes of undue cost or delay. In addition, the transport facilities are themselves developing to meet the new demands placed upon them. For some time to come, however, there must be strong dependence on the conventional routes and services, which still offer reasonably good facilities for exporters or forwarding agents who take the trouble to examine the various possibilities, and who take proper care in the preparation of documents.

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TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Norway and Poland

A PROTOCOL was signed in Oslo recently, establishing quotas for trade between Norway and Poland during 1966. This protocol is within the framework of the 1965/67 trade agreement between the two countries, details of which were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 5, 1965 (page 284).

Norwegian import quotas for Polish goods cover textiles (8.5 million kroner) and mineral oil (70,000 tons). Other Polish goods can be imported freely into Norway.

Polish quotas for Norwegian goods include paper and cardboard (6,400 tons), fatty acids (2 million kroner); crude iron (1,600 tons); aluminium (1,000 tons); machinery (5.22 million kroner); hardened fat (8,500 tons); magnesium (500 tons) and steel wires (3 million kroner).

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel Abbey 7877, Ext. 2304). Reference CRE 5748G.

Italy and East Germany

THE TRADE arrangement between the Italian Istituto Nazionale per il Commercio Estero and the East German Chamber of Commerce has been renewed until December 31, 1969. Trade for 1966 is to be increased to US $29 million in each direction. There are increases in Italian imports of chemicals, china and glass, agricultural machinery and sound recording equipment, and in Italian exports of fruit, vegetables and rice, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, and metallurgical products.

The Italian text of the quota lists can be seen in Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, E.C.4, to whom inquiries should be addressed, quoting CRE 2198G.

Cyprus and the United Arab Republic

A TRADE AGREEMENT between the Governments of Cyprus and the United Arab Republic signed in Nicosia on December 6, 1965, replaces the previous Trade Agreement signed in February 1962. This new Agreement shall be valid for one year commencing on January 1, 1966, and shall thereafter be automatically renewed unless terminated by either party.

Export rebate - arrangements for exports to EFTA countries

HM TREASURY announced on January 21 that agreement had been reached in EFTA on the treatment of rebates of internal taxation on exported goods in the completed European Free Trade Area. It has been decided that, as from December 31, 1966, when the tariffs on EFTA industrial goods traded within the area are reduced to zero, such goods may not benefit both from EFTA tariff treatment and from rebate of certain indirect taxes, i.e. those on auxiliary materials, equipment and services, etc., used in the process of production and marketing and entering into the cost of the goods concerned.

The taxes rebated under the United Kingdom export rebate scheme are of this kind. Accordingly it is proposed to modify the present export rebate scheme so that as from December 31, 1966, United Kingdom exporters will not be entitled to claim the rebate on those exports to EFTA countries in respect of which they claim EFTA tariff treatment.

Notes:

The Export Rebate Scheme was announced on October 26, 1964, in the White Paper on 'The Economic Situation' and was given legislative effect in the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1964. The scheme is designed to relieve exporters of the burden of certain indirect taxes (viz., hydrocarbon oil duty, motor vehicle duty, and some elements of purchase tax) which enter into the cost of production of exported goods. Rates of rebate range between 1 per cent-3¼ per cent.

At the meeting of the Ministerial Council of EFTA at Copenhagen at the end of October 1965 a report from the Secretary-General on rebates on indirect taxation on exports in a free trade area was considered. It recommended that, as regards taxes of the kind rebated in our scheme, either all members should be allowed to rebate such taxes on exports and charge them on imports, or such rebates and corresponding charges on imports should be prohibited on EFTA goods. The report advocated the latter alternative as being more consistent with the spirit of a free trade area. The United Kingdom accepted this and said that, as from December 31, 1966, when the full Free Trade Area comes into force, we would be prepared to arrange that British exporters should not be allowed to claim both export rebate and EFTA tariff treatment. This was agreed, subject to a reservation by the Norwegian Government. The Norwegian reservation has now been withdrawn.

The practical effect of this is that, as from December 31, 1966, British exporters to EFTA countries will have the alternative of claiming the export rebate or EFTA tariff treatment. It is likely that in most cases the latter will be the more favourable, and where this is the trader's choice he will have to complete a supplementary declaration certifying that he has not claimed and will not claim export rebate for the goods in question. HM Customs and Excise will verify such declarations when requested by the importing member State.

British Overseas Commercial Representatives' visits during February to April, 1966

THE FOLLOWING Commercial Diplomatic Officers are expected to be in this country during February to April 1966:

INDIA (Calcutta)	J. Ashwood	First Secretary (Commercial)	From mid March	n present post since 1964. Previously in Canada (Toronto).
JAMAICA (Kingston)	T. E. Martin	Second Secretary (Commercial)	April	In present post since 1963.
JAPAN (Osaka)	* P. A. Meddle	H. M. Vice-Consul (Commercial)	April	In present since 1964.
LAOS (Vientiane)	L. E. J. Jones	Second Secretary (Economic)	From March	In present post since 1964.
SINGAPORE	M. A. Cafferty	First Secretary (Commercial)	From late March	Previously Second Secretary (Commercial) in Argentina (Buenos Aires).
UGANDA (Kampala)	J. R. Leeland	First Secretary (Commercial)	From March	At present post since 1962

* Particularly concerned with mechanical handling equipment, scientific instruments, and consumer goods such as high grade ceramics, costume and imitation jewellery, and woollen knitted goods.

British firms and organizations (including those in the Board of Trade Eastern Region, and London and South Eastern Region) which wish to meet any of these officers to discuss specific export problems, are asked to write for an appointment to the appropriate Board of Trade Regional Controller stating the nature of the problem and the commodities involved. (The Board's Regional Offices, together with the areas covered, and the appropriate office for Northern Ireland, were listed at page viii of *Board of Trade Journal* of November 26). Those firms and organizations *other than* in the Eastern Region and the London and South Eastern Region, which would either prefer or would be prepared, if necessary, to meet the officer for an interview in London, should write to Tours Section, Board of Trade, Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1.

Firms are reminded that the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, are in close touch with all overseas representatives and would be glad to advise British firms on matters relating to their export trade. Regional Officers of the Board of Trade, or, in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, are also available for consultation on export matters.

ECGD signs financial guarantee for Kenya

THE Export Credits Guarantee Department signed a Financial Guarantee on January 21 making possible the financing of the supply of hydraulic and electrical equipment for a new hydro-electric power station to be built on the Tana River in Kenya. The £2¼ million contract is between AEI International and The East African Power and Lighting Company and Tana River Development Company.

The Financial Guarantee covers a loan of £1.8 million, being made available by a consortium of banks consisting of Barclays, Midland, Westminster and Glyn Mills; the consortium is led by Glyn Mills and Company. This is the first Financial Guarantee for Kenya, and brings the total so far signed since the facility was introduced in 1961 to £190 million covering contracts worth £242.6 million.

United States store buyers to visit UK

The Board of Trade have been advised that buyers from the following stores, which will be holding promotions this year featuring British goods, will be visiting Britain during February and March. Manufacturers and exporters wishing to meet these buyers should contact the London Buying House for these stores which is Metasco Inc., 167 Oxford Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Gerrard 3301/2).

LANSBURGH'S, WASHINGTON DC

Dates of promotion: September 10-24.

Name of buyer	Merchandise sought
Mr. E. Rapp, Merchandise manager	Fashion accessories

MAISON BLANCHE CO., NEW ORLEANS

Dates of promotion: September 18-October 1.

Name of buyer	Merchandise sought
Mr. H. Kenny, Sales promotion manager	
Mr. G. Joint, Merchandise manager	Fashion accessories, intimate apparel, stationery, toiletries
Mr. A. Sherer, Merchandise manager	Ladies' ready-to-wear, infants' and children's wear, Better Budget sportswear, coats and suits
Mr. F. Cummings	Toys
Mrs. Readman	Handbags and small leather goods
Mrs. C. Lang	Ladies' and children's ready-to-wear, accessories, intimate apparel
Mrs. D. Kissgen	Infants' and toddlers' wear
Mr. L. Jacobs	Gifts, lamps, china

LIT BROTHERS, PHILADELPHIA

Dates of promotion: October 17-29.

Name of buyer	Merchandise sought
Mr. N. Hoffman	Ladies' coats, outwear, all-weather coats
Mr. I. Berlin	Glass, housewares

Amendment to EFTA Compendium

A FIRST AMENDMENT has been issued to the Board of Trade's 'EFTA Compendium for the Use of Exporters'. Copies of the Amendment are obtainable from HM Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. (by post 1s. 9d.).

Official symbol to commemorate Canada Confederation Centenary in 1967

THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION, an agency of the Government of Canada, has been given the responsibility of carrying out a variety of projects so that the Centennial of Confederation in 1967 may be properly observed throughout Canada. As one of the promotion aids for the Centennial, a distinctive graphic device, the Centennial Symbol, has been developed. The symbol has been adopted under the Canadian Trade Marks Act and registered under the Canadian Copyright Act and Industrial Design Act.

The Centennial Commission is prepared to grant licences permitting use of the symbol to British manufacturers of souvenirs and commemorative articles which are not of a class or kind 'made' in Canada. British manufacturers wishing to reproduce the symbol on their products must first obtain a licence in Canada. Applications should be addressed to Centennial Symbol, Collector of Customs and Excise, Ottawa, Ontario. At the same time, manufacturers should ask to be provided with copies of the Graphics Manual, which illustrates the symbol and describes the manner in which it may be reproduced.

The final decision on any application rests with the Centennial Commission, but if any British manufacturer experiences difficulty in obtaining a licence he should write to the Commercial Department, British High Commission, 80 Elgin Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario, for assistance and advice.

Under a recent Canadian Order in Council there is open permission to any manufacturer to reproduce until June 30, 1968, the Arms of Canada, the Canadian National Flag or a pictorial representation of a uniformed member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on souvenirs and articles of a commemorative nature. Copies of these emblems and representations may be obtained from the Information Department, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, London, S.W.1.

Any inquiries arising from this notice should be made to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department of the Board of Trade at 1. Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2327), quoting reference CRE 8236/65.

British commercial representatives overseas

THE FOLLOWING amendments should be made to the list of British commercial representatives overseas published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 26, 1965:

BELGIUM – BRUSSELS: *Delete* Telex 2026-221937 a/b Prodrome Brussels. *Insert* Telex 2026-222703 a/b Prodrome Bruxls.

NORWAY – OSLO: As from January 31, 1966, the address and telephone number of the British Embassy will be: Thomas Heftyesgate 8, OSLO 2. (Tel. 56 38 90.)

GERMANY – BONN: *Delete* telephone number Bonn 22021 and *insert* Bonn 222021.

The rest of the entry remains unchanged.

Economic Trends

A monthly journal for those who want to follow the main trends of the economic situation in the United Kingdom. It brings together the main statistical series on employment, output, consumption, trade and finance, and each issue contains a special feature article on some aspect of the statistics.
Price 7s. (*by post 7s. 6d.*) Annual subscription **£4 11s. 0d.** including postage.

Government publications can be purchased from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to P.O. Box 569, S.E.1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller.

HMSO

Manufacturing output, employment and new building

Regional Analysis: 1948-1958

Prepared by Miss J. M. Maton, C.B.E., Deputy Director of Statistics, Board of Trade.

BOARD OF TRADE, 1 VICTORIA ST., LONDON, S.W.1.

Manufacturing output, employment and new building

Regional Analysis: 1948 - 1958

This article has been compiled on the basis of the standard regions in force prior to 1965. These regions are defined on page xv. The term 'South East England' has been used to denote an area comprising the London and South Eastern region, the Southern region and the Eastern region.
Notes on the definition of other terms are given at the end of the article.

INCREASING awareness of the need to make the most efficient use of the nation's resources of labour has focused attention on the relationships between industrial output and the inputs of labour and fixed capital used to achieve that output. The purpose of this article is to present the results of a first, simple, analysis of the information available from the post-war censuses of production and the records stemming from the control of industrial building, about output of, and employment and fixed investment in manufacturing industry in the various regions of Great Britain.

Before examining the data, a warning about the meaning of the term 'output' in this context may be helpful. It refers to the census measure of 'net output' which is, briefly, the value added to materials by the process of production, at the prices current at the time. Net output is calculated by taking the total value of a company's sales and receipts for work done, in the year concerned; adding the value of stocks at the end of the year and deducting their value at the beginning of the year; and deducting the cost of materials and fuel purchases, payments to other firms for work given out and for transport. Net output therefore covers wages and salaries, rents, selling and other overheads, and also profits which in turn have to provide for the depreciation of fixed assets and for servicing the necessary working capital. It differs from the concept used in the national income statistics of manufacturing industry's contribution to the gross domestic product in that payments for rent and rates and to other firms for services such as advertising are not deducted.* A change in 'net output' may arise in several ways. It may be the result of a change in the physical volume of output which finds some reflection in values; this may be achieved with no change in the amount of labour or fixed assets employed or it may arise from a change in employment or in the assets employed, or the change in net output may be due to a change in the selling prices of a firm's products arising from altered market conditions or from changes in the prices of the factors of production – average earnings or charges for capital assets. It is important to bear in mind the full meaning of the term 'net output' when attempting to interpret comparisons between the position of manufacturing industry in different parts of the country. This applies particularly to net output per person employed; it could be very misleading to regard this as a direct measure of efficiency.

Another factor which needs to be borne in mind is that the output data analysed covers the period up to 1958. Many changes have taken place since then which may have affected the relative rates of growth of the value of net output of manufacturing industry in different regions. The years from 1960 have seen the introduction of several measures aimed at encouraging further the growth of industry in the areas of the country experiencing relatively high rates of unemployment. The conclusions to which the analysis points would not necessarily hold good for the period since 1958. They are, however, relevant to an understanding of recent developments, because it is even more difficult when comparing experience in various parts of the country than when examining national trends to distinguish underlying changes from the effects of short-term fluctuations.

* Information on the most important items was, however, collected in the Census of Production for 1963 and in a supplementary inquiry into business expenses and receipts, so that a more up-to-date estimate of these items will soon be available.

Regional output and employment

The basic source of information about the regional output of manufacturing industry is the detailed censuses of production. In the post-war period these have been conducted in respect of 1948, 1951, 1954 and 1958. Currently a detailed census is being compiled in respect of 1963. Information about the net output of different industry groups in each region in 1958 is published in this article for the first time. The estimates of the total value of manufacturing net output in each region have been revised since first published in the 'Abstract of Regional Statistics No. 1, 1965'. Owing to the new industrial classification and other changes introduced in the 1958 census it is not possible to link back the 1958 regional figures with figures from earlier censuses, except for manufacturing industry in total and selected individual industries.

One of the questions to which the census information provides an answer is whether the contribution of individual regions to the total output of manufacturing industry in Great Britain is similar to the pattern of employment. Table 1 compares each region of Great Britain in terms of:

(a) the value added by the process of production, i.e. net output, in 1958
(b) the labour force used in production (average number of employees in 1958 plus working proprietors), i.e. total employment.

Table 1
Regional share of net output and employment in manufacturing industry in 1958

Region	Net Output		Employment	
	£ million	Per cent of Great Britain	Thous.	Per cent of Great Britain
South East England (1)	*2,401*	*31·1*	*2,214*	*29·1*
London and South Eastern	1,636	21·2	1,503	19·7
North Western	1,250	16·2	1,292	17·0
Midland	1,031	13·3	1,057	13·9
East and West Ridings	715	9·2	770	10·1
Scotland	657	8·5	675	8·9
North Midland	579	7·5	596	7·8
Northern	448	5·8	409	5·4
Eastern	445	5·6	416	5·5
South Western	339	4·4	337	4·4
Southern	321	4·2	295	3·9
Wales	311	4·0	260	3·4
Great Britain	7,731	100·0	7,610	100·0

(1) London and South Eastern, Eastern and Southern Regions.

The table shows that the relative size of the manufacturing sector

in different regions was broadly the same whether measured in terms of output or employment. This is not to say that the ratio of output to employment was exactly the same in each region but the variations are not sufficient to upset the broad pattern. Table 2 gives the average net output per person employed in manufacturing industry in each region in 1958 and relates this to the average for Great Britain.

Net output per person employed

Table 2

Net output per person employed in manufacturing industry in 1958

Region	£	Index Great Britain = 100
Wales	1,194	118
Northern	1,096	108
London and South Eastern	1,088	107
Southern	1,088	107
South East England	*1,085*	*107*
Eastern	1,068	105
South Western	1,006	99
Midland	976	96
Scotland	974	96
North Midland	971	96
North Western	968	95
East and West Ridings	928	92
Great Britain	1,013	100

In considering these regional differences it should be borne in mind that manufacturing industry accounts for only about a third of national output. The relative importance to different regions of other sectors, in particular construction, mining and agriculture, would influence ratios of output per person employed covering all industries. Figures for a single year can be influenced by short-term changes in the economy; there are marked variations in the rate of growth of net output per person employed which may affect the different regions differently. The figures for a single year can also be affected by factors peculiar to particular industries – such as a sharp change in the prices of raw materials which may temporarily increase or reduce profit margins. In 1958 the pressure of demand was comparatively low by post-war standards with the average level of unemployment over 2 per cent. The index of manufacturing production was lower than in the previous year (1952 was the only other post-war year when this happened), the weakness being most marked in the textile and clothing industries and in metal manufacture. Indeed, a feature of the clothing and textile industries was the slow growth in net output per person employed in the later 1950s compared with earlier post-war years.

The table shows that the value of manufacturing output per person employed in 1958 was substantially higher on average in Wales than in the other regions. It was also comparatively high in the Northern region and in the wide area of South East England, which includes, in addition to London and the home counties, the regions covering the south-east coastal area and the eastern counties as far north as Norfolk. South East England, on this definition, contributed 30 per cent to the value of national manufacturing output in 1958. More interesting, perhaps, is the fact that net output per person employed was much the same in the two Midland regions, the North West and in Scotland, and was rather less than the national average. (The minor differences between these regions are not significant.) Together these areas contribute nearly half of national manufacturing output. One region, the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, had a rather lower average, while the South Western region was near to the national average.

Growth of net output 1948-1958

It is possible to derive some information about relative rates of growth in the value of net output in different regions by comparing the results from the 1948, 1951, 1954 and 1958 censuses. The comparisons need to be used with caution because of changes in the definition of manufacturing industry between different censuses. As far as possible allowance has been made for these differences. The general trends in the regions of the value of net output and of employment for manufacturing industry as a whole over the ten-year period 1948-58 are thought to be reasonably reliable. Table 3 shows the increases, expressed as index numbers, in the value of net output for each region. There are no reliable means of distinguishing the effect on these figures of changes in prices from that of changes in the physical volume of output. 'Prices' of the value added by manufacturing industry may well have increased at rather different rates in different regions over this period, because of disparate movements in the prices of the goods and services provided and of the factors of production utilized which are determining factors of net ouput. The index numbers should not, therefore, be taken to indicate relative rates of growth in the volume of output, at constant prices.

Table 3

Changes in the value of net output of manufacturing industry at current prices 1948-1958

Index numbers 1948=100

Region	1951	1954	1958
Wales	150	208 (+39)	260 (+25)
Eastern	134	179 (+34)	259 (+45)
Southern	135	185 (+37)	257 (+39)
Northern	135	177 (+31)	238 (+34)
South East England	*132*	*171 (+30)*	*236 (+38)*
London and South Eastern	131	167 (+27)	227 (+36)
South Western	124	160 (+29)	219 (+37)
North Midland	133	166 (+25)	203 (+22)
Scotland	128	155 (+21)	194 (+25)
Midland	134	158 (+18)	193 (+22)
North Western	134	153 (+14)	183 (+20)
East and West Ridings	123	144 (+17)	168 (+17)
Great Britain	132	162 (+23)	207 (+28)

(Figures in brackets show percentage changes from year in previous column.)

In terms of value added, Wales achieved the fastest growth of manufacturing net output over the period 1948 to 1958. The Northern region and the three regions of South East England, too, were fast growing regions, with the South West also above the national average after a slow start up to 1951. The slowest growing regions were the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire and the North West, and this was true for each of the inter-censal periods with the exception of the years 1948 to 1951 in the North West. The value of net output of manufacturing industry in Scotland and in the Midland region increased at much the same rate which fell a little below the average. When considering these changes it is useful to recall the economic conditions in the years to which the censuses relate. Although by 1948 most sectors of manufacturing industry were well on the way to being re-established on a peace-time basis after two-three years of rapid reconstruction and re-orientation, this process of adjustment was still incomplete. In 1951 the Korean 'boom' was in full swing, with unemployment in the United Kingdom down to 1.2 per cent on average for the year and commodity prices at their peak, though the reaction was beginning to be felt, particularly in the textile and clothing industries, before the end of the year. 1954 came in the middle of a period of fairly strong and general expansion which followed the 1952 recession and preceded that of 1958.

The extent to which these regional variations in rates of growth in the value of net output are associated with different rates of

HINTS TO BUSINESSMEN

THE 'Hints to Business Men' series of booklets, covering over 100 individual countries, provides useful information on such subjects as travel, hotels, climate, currency, public holidays, population, industries, economic factors, and summarizes the nature and extent of imports and exports. Copies may be obtained free of charge by British businessmen who intend visiting any country on export business, on application to Room F57, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7146).

growth in employment and in net output per person employed is illustrated in Table 4.

Table 4

Changes in net output, employment and net output per person employed in manufacturing industry between 1948 and 1958

Index numbers 1948=100

Region	Net output	Employment	Net output per person employed
Wales	260	122	215
Eastern	259	140	187
Southern	257	136	190
Northern	238	117	204
South East England	*236*	*128*	*185*
London and South Eastern	227	124	181
South Western	219	121	180
North Midland	203	111	184
Scotland	194	105	186
Midland	193	111	174
North Western	183	105	176
East and West Ridings	168	105	160
Great Britain	207	113	183

The fast rate of growth in the value of manufacturing output in Wales was associated with an increase in net output per person employed, from a level nearly up to the average in 1948, which was also faster than in any other region and a rate of increase in employment second only to that in South East England; there was a particularly rapid rise in employment between 1948 and 1951. In the Northern region, too, there was a rapid rise in the value of net output per person employed with an above average rate of increase in employment – in this case in the later years. Whereas in 1948 net output per person employed was relatively low in the Northern region, by 1958 it was as high as in South East England. By contrast, net output per person employed in the three regions of South East England increased no faster than the national average between 1948 and 1958, but employment grew faster than in any other region, particularly since 1951. Net output per person employed remained higher than in most other regions. Growth in the North Midland region was very near the national average in the value of output and in employment. Although the below average rate of increase in net output was much the same in Scotland and the Midland region, in Scotland it was associated with a significantly slower than average growth in employment, whereas in the Midland region it was mainly due to a comparatively slow growth in the value of net output per person employed, which in 1948 had been higher than in Scotland. In the North Western region and in the East and West Ridings both employment and the value of net output per person employed, increased relatively slowly over the ten-year period, but in the North West the increase in net output per person employed was above the national average between 1948 and 1954; it was only in the few years between 1954 and 1958 that this position was reversed. The relatively low rate of increase in the East and West Ridings, by contrast, persisted throughout the period 1948 to 1958 with the result that, while net output per person employed in 1948 had been higher than in any region outside South East England, by 1958 it was less than in other regions.

Net output and the structure of industry

Any of these regional comparisons relating to manufacturing industry as a whole may be much influenced by differences in the relative importance of particular branches of industry in different regions and by differential changes, as between regions, in the rates of growth of particular industries. Table 5 illustrates the extent of the variation in net output per person employed between industries, as defined by the Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification, revised in 1958. A finer industry classification, for example in terms of Minimum List Headings of the SIC would reveal an even wider range of variation. The structure of industry in particular regions and changes in structure can clearly have a marked effect on averages of net output per person employed and on changes in the relationship of output to employment.

Industrial variations in net output per person employed

Table 5

Net output per person employed in manufacturing industry in Great Britain: 1958

SIC Order No.	Industry	Net output per person employed		Net output
		£	Index Manufacturing Industry = 100	Percentage of all manufacturing industry
III	Food, drink and tobacco	1,268	125	11·3
IV	Chemicals and allied industries	1,656	163	9·6
V	Metal manufacture	1,213	120	8·9
VI, VII, VIII and IX	Engineering and electrical goods, shipbuilding and marine engineering; vehicles; and metal goods n.e.s.	995	98	41·3
X	Textiles	728	72	7·4
XI	Leather, leather goods and fur	792	78	0·6
XII	Clothing and footwear	597	59	3·8
XIII	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	976	96	3·9
XIV	Timber, furniture, etc.	851	84	2·8
XV	Paper, printing and publishing	1,083	107	7·6
XVI	Other manufacturing industries	923	91	3·0
Total III to XVI	All manufacturing industries	1,013	100	100·0

The value of net output per person employed was very high in the chemicals group, relatively high in food, drink and tobacco and in metal manufacture. It was low in the textiles industries, and in clothing and footwear. In the large group of engineering industries it was near the average; within this group, net output per person employed differed from the average by more than 15 per cent in only five out of the 28 industries distinguished by Minimum List Headings. The industries defined by SIC Orders are not, of course, homogeneous and the high or low figures for some industry groups conceal considerable differences for particular industries. For example, the high net output per person employed in the food, drink and tobacco group covers very high figures for spirit distilling and compounding, brewing and grain milling (although excise duties are excluded), but low ratios for bread and flour confectionery and for biscuit making. Similarly, the high net output per person employed in the production of man-made fibres stands out in contrast to the generally low ratios for the textile group.

Regional variations in net output per person employed

Compared with this wide variation in net output per person employed between industries the regional variation (Table 2) is relatively small. It was rather wider in 1958 than in 1948. There is no doubt that a substantial part of the variation in net output per person employed between regions can be accounted for by differences in the industrial pattern. Exactly how much can be attributed to this is difficult to assess with precision. The tables on pages xii and xiii give more details of the regional pattern of net output and of net output per person employed in 1958. Table A shows, for each industry, the contribution of each region to the total value of net output of the industry. Table B shows, for each region, the contribution of each industry (SIC Orders) to the total value of manufacturing net output in the region. Table C gives, for each industry, the ratios of the value of net output to employment for each region expressed as an index of the ratio for Great Britain. These tables throw some light on the relationship between the structure of manufacturing industry in each region and the average net output per person employed. They suggest that in Wales the high net output per person employed owed much to the pattern of industrial expansion which has taken place there since the war. The manufacture of metals (mainly steel) contributed 40 per cent of manufacturing output in Wales in 1958, but only 9 per cent of output in the whole country, and net output per person employed in this group of industries is relatively high.

Moreover the high ratio ratio of steel to non-ferrous metals output in Wales was an important cause of the much higher net output per person employed in metal manufacturing in Wales than in other regions – over 40 per cent above the average for metal manufacturing in the Midlands. At the same time, net output per person employed in the steel industry in Wales was substantially higher than in other parts of the country. Another factor was the very high net output per person employed in the textile industries in Wales compared with other regions which was much influenced by the high proportion of synthetic fibre production. In none of the other important industry groups was output per person employed in Wales above the national average in 1958. In 1948 net output per person employed in Wales was near the national average. In the Northern region the relatively high ratio appears to be associated with the larger-than-average contribution to the output of the region of the chemical and steel industries. The national average of net output per person employed in the chemical industries was more than 60 per cent above the average for all manufacturing industry. In the Northern region the ratio for the chemical industry in 1958 was even higher and this industry, which had expanded rapidly since the war, contributed 24 per cent to manufacturing output of the region, whereas it accounted for less than 10 per cent of the output of the whole country. Metal manufacturing was also relatively more important in the Northern region than on average for Great Britain. In these industries (chemicals, metal manufacture and man-made fibre production) the capital employed per man is high, and average earnings are high – the high proportion of male to female labour is a factor in this.

The importance to Yorkshire of the wool textile industry was one cause of the relatively low ratio of net output to persons employed for the East and West Ridings in 1958, because that was a year of recession in the textile industries when trading profits were far lower than in any of the previous ten years. In 1958 net output per person employed in the wool textile industry was less than for manufacturing industry as a whole, whereas in 1948 the ratio was above the average, which partly accounts for the relatively high ratio for the East and West Ridings in 1948. It would seem, however, that the importance of the wool industry to this region was not the only factor contributing to the low ratio of net output per person employed in 1958. For nine out of 11 industry groups distinguished the ratio was below the corresponding average for Great Britain, and the average wage and salary bill per person employed was also relatively low.

The importance of textiles, mainly hosiery, and clothing in the North Midlands pulled down the ratio for this region in 1948 and 1958. Although by 1958 the North West was less dependent on these industries than in the past, net output per person employed was markedly lower in the Lancashire textile industry than in those branches of the textile industries which predominate in Yorkshire or the North Midlands (the position has probably changed since 1958). In all three regions the low average earnings – a high proportion of female labour – and relatively low ratios of capital to labour costs in the clothing and textile industries have been factors making for a relatively low average net output per person employed. In the North West the relatively high proportion of output contributed by the chemical industry helped to offset the effect of the textile industries on average net output per person employed.

It is more difficult to attribute the relatively high average net output per person employed in South East England in 1958, which also applied in 1948, to the structure of industry there because output per person employed was above the national average in every broad industry group except the residual group of 'other manufactures'. A factor working in the opposite direction was the fact that, within the engineering group of industries, there was a higher proportion in South East England than in Great Britain as a whole of output from two important branches of the industry where net output per person employed was relatively low – radio and other electronic apparatus and telegraph and telephone apparatus. A relatively high ratio of wages and salaries to employment for most industries in South East England have contributed to the high average net output per person employed. There is also a suggestion in the figures that the other elements of cost and profits tended to be greater in South East England than elsewhere. Having regard to the instructions for completing census returns, it is not thought likely that this conclusion is much affected by the concentration of company head offices in London.

The structure of manufacturing industry, when defined in terms of broad SIC Orders, was not markedly different in Scotland in 1958 from that in Great Britain, except for a relatively high proportion of output from the food, drink and tobacco group and a low proportion from the vehicle industries. While value of net output per person employed in 1958 was near to the average for the regions of England other than the three regions of South East England, it was at or below the Great Britain average in every industry group but one (food, drink and tobacco, for which the average was affected by the importance of spirit distilling). The wage and salary bill per person employed was near or below the average for Great Britain in most industries except engineering. So also was the combined total of the other items of cost and profits, as a ratio of the number of persons employed, the exception in this case again being the food etc. group. There is little in this to suggest that the pattern of industry in Scotland was a major factor in the rather below average net output per person employed in 1958, which applied also in 1948.

In the Midland region, on the contrary, the pattern of industry is very different from the national pattern. Whereas the group of metal manufacturing, engineering and vehicle industries accounted for 50 per cent of the value of manufacturing net output in Great Britain in 1958, in the Midland region they accounted for over 70 per cent. On the other hand textiles and clothing, which contributed about 11 per cent of output in Great Britain, contributed only 4 per cent in the Midland region. These factors might have been expected to raise the average net output per person employed in the region, relative to that for the country as a whole. For a number of industry Orders, including the important engineering industry, net output per person employed in the Midland region was below the national average.

There are more systematic ways of examining how far regional differences in average net output per person employed in manufacturing industry are due to regional differences in the structure of industry, e.g. the greater importance of the metal manufacturing and chemical industries in the Northern region compared with the Midland region, and how far they are due to regional differences in net output per person employed in the same industry group, e.g. the higher ratio for textiles in Wales than elsewhere. For instance, for each region a hypothetical average net output per person employed in manufacturing industry can be calculated by taking the national average net output per person employed, industry by industry, and weighting these ratios by the relative importance of the different industries in the total of employment in manufacturing industry in the particular region. The answer, when shown as a ratio of the average for Great Britain, shows whether or not the structure of industry was an important cause of variation about the national average. The results of this calculation for the year 1958 in terms of SIC Orders are shown in Table 6. This method of examining the effect of industry structure on regional averages of net output per person employed in manufacturing confirms that it was an important factor for Wales and the Northern region. It also accounts for the relatively low average for the North Midland region and is a significant factor in the case of the East and West Ridings. In other cases it does not appear to be very important. This conclusion needs, however, to be qualified by the fact that, had it been possible to make the calculations in terms of a finer industry classification than that of SIC Orders, that part of the regional variation in net output per person employed which can be explained by regional differences in the importance of various industries would probably be increased, though not necessarily so in all cases. Mention has already been made of the influence on net output per person employed in Wales, of the importance there of those branches of metal manufacture and of the textile industries with a high ratio of net output to employment.

INDEX OF REGULAR STATISTICS

When did the Board of Trade Journal *last publish an article on the chemical industry? Which issue gives the latest figures on United Kingdom overseas trade, engineering production, hire purchase, wholesale prices, etc.?*

Readers are reminded that an index of the date on which all regular statistical articles were last published appears each week at the end of the JOURNAL.

Table 6

Effect of industrial structure on regional net output per person employed in 1958.

Index numbers Great Britain=100

Region	Actual	Relative influence of industry structure
Wales	118	109
Northern	108	102
London and South Eastern	107	106
Southern	107	105
South East England	*107*	*106*
Eastern	105	103
South Western	99	99
Midlands	96	94
Scotland	96	96
North Midlands	96	101
North Western	95	97
East and West Ridings	92	96
Great Britain	100	100

Regional investment in new buildings

The wide range of variation in the value of net output per person employed from industry to industry has already been mentioned. An important factor contributing to these variations is the extent of the differences in the amount of fixed assets employed by different industries, in relation to their output or employment. These industry differences are reflected, too, in regional variations in fixed investment.

Information is available about the regional distribution of the value of fixed investment from the Census of Production for 1954 (but not for 1958). Figures for a single year can, however, give an unrepresentative pattern of regional investment, so for this study the information which is available of the area of new industrial buildings completed in the different regions over the period since 1945 is used as a measure of the amount of investment in new buildings. It may be helpful, first, to compare figures in terms of square feet of new building completed with figures of expenditure on new buildings in value terms from the censuses of production over a period of years, which is possible industry by industry because annual figures are available, although not for different regions.

Area and capital expenditure compared

Capital expenditure on building and works includes expenditure on new building, on the extension and improvement of existing buildings and on site preparation and other civil engineering work. The figures are nearer to payments for work done in the period than to the full value of buildings completed in the period. They are attributed to industries on the basis of the Revised Standard Industrial Classification of 1958. The area of industrial building is given for all buildings requiring an industrial development certificate, i.e. industrial buildings with an area of more than 5,000 square feet. Industrial development certificates issued prior to April 1960 were required to cover canteens, offices, storage space and other non-production space on the same site as, or adjacent to, the proposed industrial building; subsequently the coverage was more limited, but this is not thought likely to have had much effect on figures for completions over the period up to 1962 covered by this analysis. War damage and other replacements approved before July 1948 have been excluded from completions. (The coverage of the industrial building figures is described in more detail on page xiii.) The area of new industrial building relates to buildings completed in the period, but the estimates of floor space are, for the most part, those approved; in some cases the area actually built may be less. For some plants, e.g. in the chemical and steel industries, the estimate of floor space is bound to be rather arbitrary. Most of the area of industrial buildings completed between 1945 and 1962 will have been approved before 1959 and assigned to manufacturing industries in accordance with the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification. New buildings approved in 1959 and subsequently, and completed by 1962, have been assigned in accordance with the Revised Standard Industrial Classification of 1958. The most significant difference in the allocation to industries between the industrial building statistics and those derived from the census of production stems from the exclusion, in the 1958 definition of the motor vehicle industry, and that for manufacturing industry as a whole, of garages used for motor vehicle repairs. While figures from the two sources cannot for these various reasons be expected to show the same industry or regional distribution for individual years, over a period of several years most of the differences between them will be due to differences in the type of building, and therefore in the cost per square foot, required by different industries. Table 7 shows that the proportion of new building by manufacturing industry devoted to particular industries was very broadly similar for the period 1951 to 1962 whether measured by the area of buildings completed or by expenditure (at 1958 prices) on them, though there are some significant differences.

Table 7

Area of new building and expenditure on new building compared.

	SIC Order	Area of new building completed (Great Britain)	Expenditure on new buildings and works, at 1958 prices (UK)
		Percentage of total for manufacturing industry 1951-1962	
III	Food, drink and tobacco	10·5	14·6
IV	Chemicals and allied industries	11·8	16·8
V	Metal manufacture	11·6	11·1
VI, VII and IX	Engineering and electrical goods shipbuilding and marine engineering; and metal goods, n.e.s.	27·8	25·0
VIII	Vehicles	12·3	9·8
X	Textiles	5·9	5·8
XI and XII	Leather, leather goods and fur; and clothing and footwear	2·1	1·8
XIII	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	5·2	4·1
XIV	Timber, furniture, etc.	3·2	1·9
XV	Paper, printing and publishing	5·9	6·8
XVI	Other manufacturing industries	3·7	2·3
III to XVI	All manufacturing industries	100	100

New buildings do not, necessarily, provide a good indication of the amount of total fixed investment by manufacturing industry. They account for about a quarter of all expenditure. Some idea of the extent to which expenditure on new buildings as a proportion of all expenditure on fixed assets varies between industries and over time is shown in Tables 8 and 9.

Table 8

Expenditure on new buildings and works as a percentage of capital expenditure on all fixed assets in particular industries, average 1951-62 (United Kingdom).

	SIC Order	Per cent (current prices)
III	Food, drink and tobacco	33·6
IV	Chemicals and allied industries	23·4
V	Metal manufacture	18·4
VI, VII and IX	Engineering and electrical goods; shipbuilding and marine engineering; and metal goods n.e.s.	30·3
VIII	Vehicles	27·7
X, XI and XII	Textiles; leather, leather goods and fur; and clothing and footwear	22·2
XV	Paper, printing and publishing	27·4
XIII, XIV and XVI	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.; timber, furniture, etc.; and other manufacturing industries	26·5
III to XVI	All manufacturing industries	26·1

Table 9

Expenditure on new buildings and works as a percentage of capital expenditure on all fixed assets for individual years – all manufacturing industries (United Kingdom).

Year	Per cent (current prices)
1951	22·2
1952	23·7
1953	23·6
1954	24·2
1955	27·7
1956	29·7
1957	28·3
1958	26·8
1959	25·4
1960	25·5
1961	25·7
1962	26·6

Against this background it seems reasonable to use the figures of the area of factory floor space built in different regions over long periods of years as an approximate measure of regional investment in buildings by manufacturing industry. It is doubtful, however, whether the figures give a useful indication of investment in all fixed assets.

Area of industrial building per person employed

The area of new buildings completed in each region during the 18-year period from 1945 to 1962 for which these figures are reasonably complete, is related to the employment and to the net output of the region in Table 10. For this purpose the year 1954 has been used, but the choice of a different year, or of several years, for the employment or net output base is not likely to make any marked difference to the broad pattern of regional variation.

Table 10

Area of new buildings completed for manufacturing industry 1945-1962.

Region	Sq. ft. completed: 1945 to 1962	
	Per person employed in 1954	Per £ of net output in 1954
	Index numbers (Great Britain = 100)	
Wales	231	197
Eastern	176	169
Northern	159	151
Southern	140	134
South Western	111	114
Scotland	106	114
South East England	*96*	*93*
Midland	93	93
North Midland	92	94
North Western	80	83
East and West Ridings	76	78
London and South Easteru	68	66

Small differences between these regional ratios are not significant. This general picture is still thought to hold good when account is taken of the exclusion of war damage and other replacements from the figures of completions attributable to approvals between 1945 and 1948. If these replacements had been included, the figures for the London and South Eastern region and for the East and West Ridings would have been increased, but not, as far as can be judged, sufficiently to alter their general position. The figures for the other regions would not have been greatly affected. It seems valid to conclude from this table that investment in new buildings has been high over the post-war years (in relation to employment and output) in Wales, the Northern region, and the Eastern and Southern regions of South East England, was rather above average in Scotland and in the South West and was low in the East and West Ridings and the North West, and particularly low in the London and South Eastern region. For South East England as a whole the ratio was not much below the national average, which suggests that much of the new building associated with industry in the London area was diverted to the Eastern and Southern regions where the new towns were expanding rapidly. The ratios for the two Midland regions were rather lower than the average; in these regions, as in London, distribution of industry policy restricted the extent of new industrial building.

Annual rates of industrial building 1945-56 and 1957-62

Table 11 shows the regional distribution of the area of industrial buildings completed as a ratio of manufacturing employment (from the censuses of production) for the separate periods 1945 to 1956 and 1957 to 1962. The earlier period has been chosen as that likely to have influenced the growth of output between the years 1948 and 1958, for which output information is available; building in this period is related to employment in 1954. In the later period it is related to employment in 1958. The use of different years for employment does not alter materially the comparison between regions. Total employment in manufacturing industry in Great Britain, on the census definition was 2 per cent more in 1958 than in 1954. The annual rate of new industrial building in Great Britain was much higher in the later period than in the earlier post-war years. This would still be so if allowance could be made for the omission of war damage replacements in the early years of the first period. For several regions the rate of new industrial building per person employed relative to the national average was much the same in the later period. 1957-1962, as in the earlier period, 1945-1956, but in Wales and the Northern region the increase in the rate of building between the two periods was much less than that in the national average. The rate of building in Wales was still, however, relatively very high. In the three regions comprising South East England and in the South West the reverse is true – the rate of building, relative to employment, increased in the later period more than the average. This was probably true of the London and South Eastern region after allowing for war damage replacements. The other regions for which the increase in the rate of industrial building would be reduced by the inclusion of war damage replacements in the early years are the East and West Ridings, Scotland and the Midland region.

Table 11

Area of new industrial buildings completed as ratio of employment in manufacturing.

Region	Annual rate of area completed:		Per cent change
	1945-56 per person employed in manufacturing industry in 1954	1957-62 per person employed in manufacturing industry in 1958	
	square feet		
Wales	8·9	12·7	+ 42
Northern	6·6	7·5	+ 14
Eastern	5·3	11·1	+108
Southern	4·4	9·0	+104
Scotland	3·8	6·5	+ 69
South Western	3·2	7·8	+142
North Midland	3·1	5·9	+ 90
South East England	*3·0*	*6·4*	*+114*
Midland	3·2	5·9	+ 84
North Western	2·9	5·1	+ 76
East and West Ridings	2·6	5·0	+ 94
London and South Eastern	2·1	4·6	+115
Great Britain	3·4	6·3	+ 82

Given the strong cyclical fluctuations in fixed investment by manufacturing industry and the fact that the timing of the cycles differs from industry to industry, information about the regional pattern of investment in individual years, or even groups of a few

(*Continued on page x*)

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September 6 – September 9
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September 12 – September 17
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September 26 – September 30
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years, is difficult to interpret. Table 12 illustrates this. It compares the area of industrial building completed region by region, in successive three-year periods from 1948 to 1962.

Table 12

Area of new buildings completed for manufacturing industry.
Index of change over the years 1948-1950 to 1960-1962.

1951-1953=100

Region	1948-50	1951-53	1954-56	1957-59	1960-62
South Western	78	100	171	197	277
Eastern	41	100	182	200	192
London and South Eastern	45	100	201	210	180
South East England	*38*	*100*	*168*	*182*	*172*
Northern	187	100	200	159	167
Southern	23	100	98	117	134
Midland	74	100	165	177	154
Wales	109	100	66	62	150
East and West Ridings	71	100	112	142	140
Scotland	90	100	108	139	133
North Midland	59	100	122	143	133
North Western	62	100	117	115	130
Great Britain	73	100	137	147	154

The table shows the sharp increases and decreases which occurred between successive groups of years in the amount of new industrial building in particular regions, although industrial building in the whole country increased continuously, if not steadily. These sharp regional variations were no doubt associated with the varied investment patterns of different industries, illustrated in Table 13.

Table 13

Area of new buildings completed.
Index of change over the years 1948-1950 to 1960-1962 by industry order.
1951-1953=100

SIC Order		1948-50	1951-53	1954-56	1957-59	1960-62
III	Food, drink and tobacco	47	100	146	183	154
IV	Chemicals and allied industries	53	100	117	101	89
V	Metal manufacture	36	100	81	90	142
VI, VII and IX	Engineering and electrical goods; shipbuilding and marine engineering; and metal goods n.e.s.	93	100	159	175	181
VIII	Vehicles	51	100	153	181	131
X	Textiles	142	100	121	88	100
XI	Leather, leather goods and fur	125	100	81	47	103
XII	Clothing and footwear	227	100	293	194	376
XIII	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	90	100	108	120	173
XIV	Timber, furniture, etc.	86	100	155	140	173
XV	Paper, printing and publishing	62	100	230	320	354
XVI	Other manufacturing industries	126	100	194	231	246
III to XVI	Total Manufacturing Industries	73	100	137	147	154

Tables 12 and 13 suggest that information about the distribution of investment between regions which relates to selected years is likely to be much influenced by regional differences in the relative importance of particular industries. This seems to be true also of the change in rates of investment in new building as measured by the area of industrial building completed over the period 1948-1950 to 1960-1962. The choice of the particular three-year period for comparison can obviously have a marked effect on relative regional rates of increase in fixed investment.

Investment in new buildings in relation to output

The same question arises in trying to interpret the regional variations in rates of new industrial building as with the regional ratios of net output per person employed, namely the extent to which they are influenced by differences in the structure of industry from region to region. Table D at the end of this article shows for each industry group (SIC Orders) the proportion of new building completed in the various regions over the 18-year period 1945 to 1962. Table E gives similar information for the period 1945 to 1956. Table F shows for each region the proportion of new building completed by the various industry groups, for 1945 to 1962. By comparing the proportion of all new industrial building which took place from 1945 to 1962 in particular regions (Table D) with the proportion of output contributed by those regions in 1958 (Table A), industry by industry, we see that for those regions where the share of new building has been high in relation to output this has been true for every industry group – with minor exceptions. Similarly, where the proportion has been low, this has applied to nearly every industry. This suggests that factors other than differences in industry structure have been important determinants of the regional variations in the ratios of new building to output. This is not, however, to say that industry structure has not also contributed to the differences. In the case of Wales, for example, the relatively very high proportion of manufacturing net output contributed by the steel industry, one for which the area of new plant – an uncertain concept – was comparatively high in relation to net output, must have helped to raise the ratio for manufacturing industry. This factor also influenced the ratio for the Northern region, which was probably affected as well by the high proportion of output coming from the chemical industries.

Growth of output and building compared

Of particular interest in connection with regional policies is the relationship between the amount of new industrial building in different regions and the rate of growth in the value of output. Table 14 compares new industrial building over the period 1945 to 1956 with the growth in the value of manufacturing output (at current prices) between 1948 and 1958.

Table 14

Ratio of the area of new industrial building (1945-1956) to the increase in the value of manufacturing net output (1948-1958).

Index: Great Britain=100.

Wales	186
Northern	152
Scotland	128
Eastern	110
East and West Ridings	110
North Western	105
Midland	104
North Midland	99
Southern	94
South Western	84
South East England	*70*
London and South Eastern	52
Great Britain	100

This table illustrates in very broad terms the association between new industrial building and the rate of growth in manufacturing net output. In six out of the 11 regions the ratio of the area of new factory building to the increase in the value of output was within 10 per cent of the average for Great Britain. In three regions – Wales, the Northern region and Scotland – the growth in the value of output was relatively small having regard to the amount of building over this period. They were regions in which the amount of industrial building in these early post-war years was high in relation to the size of their manufacturing sectors. It may be significant that the growth of net output in these regions was associated more with a relatively rapid increase in net output per person employed than in the numbers employed. At the other extreme, the growth in the value of net output in the London and the South Eastern region appears to have been very high,

given the limited extent of new building, and was associated with an above average increase in employment, without any more than the average increase in net output per person employed. The figures for the London and South East region, like those for the East and West Ridings, and, to a lesser extent, Scotland and the Midland region, are, of course, affected by the omission of war damage and other replacements. If these replacements had been included, the ratio for the London and South Eastern region would still have been lower than for other regions. Another factor making for a low ratio in the London area might have been that modernization of plant and machinery went ahead in existing premises to a greater extent than elsewhere. The ratio would also have been affected if prices of the factors of production were rising faster in this region than in other parts of the country.

Summary

Table 15 brings together the salient facts about different regions which have been discussed in the earlier sections of this article.

Table 15

Manufacturing Industry

Index numbers: Great Britain = 100

Region	Value of net output per person employed in 1958	Growth 1948 to 1958 in:			Area of new building completed 1945-1956	
		Value of net output	Persons employed	Value of net output per person employed	Per person employed in 1954	Ratio to the increase of net output 1948-58
Wales	118	126	108	117	194	186
Northern	108	115	104	111	124	152
London and South Eastern	107	110	110	99	75	52
South East England	*107*	*114*	*113*	*101*	*106*	*70*
Southern	107	124	120	104	148	94
Eastern	105	125	124	102	200	110
South Western	99	106	107	98	126	84
Midland	96	93	98	95	90	104
Scotland	96	94	93	102	106	128
North Midland	96	98	98	101	90	99
North Western	95	88	93	96	79	105
East and West Ridings	92	81	93	87	83	110
Great Britain	100	100	100	100	100	100

In *Wales* and the *Northern region*, where the rate of new investment in new industrial building has been relatively high, there was a fast rate of growth in the value of net output and a faster than average growth, particularly in Wales, of employment between 1948 and 1958. Even so the growth of output over this period was low in relation to the amount of new industrial building. The value of net output per person employed was markedly higher in 1958 in these regions than the national average; in Wales this was so in 1954, too, but it was not so marked in the Northern region. In either case these comparatively high figures can be attributed largely to the particular structure of industry – to the higher than average proportion of the steel and man-made fibre industries in Wales and the chemical industry in the Northern region. Not only were these industries expanding rapidly, but they are industries with a comparatively high capital/labour ratio and, because of this, a high net output per person employed.

Investment in new industrial building in the *Eastern* and *Southern* regions between 1945 and 1956 in relation to the size of the labour force was also well above average, and was associated with very fast growth in both employment and net output. Much of this growth was connected with the industrial development in the new towns and London overspill areas. The rate of industrial building was even faster, in the subsequent period 1957-62, both in absolute terms and in relation to the national rate. Net output per person employed, however, was little above the national average in 1958 and had not improved relative to the rest of the country since 1948. The counterpart to this development was the relatively low rate of new industrial building in the *London and South Eastern region*, only partly attributable to the omission of war damage replacements in the early years. Despite this, net output and employment in the region, although increasing between 1948 and 1958 less fast than in either the Eastern and Southern regions, increased at more than the national rate. Net output per person employed increased at about the average rate. The position in South East England as a whole was dominated by the London and South Eastern region figures so that the growth in the value of output was rather high in relation to the amount of industrial building.

The *South West* was another region where the amount of new industrial building over the period from 1945-1956 was comparatively large in relation to the size of the manufacturing sector of the region. With this investment, employment and net output in manufacturing increased relatively fast but the increase in the value of net output per person employed was near the national average.

In the *East and West Ridings of Yorkshire* expansion of output, employment and net output per person employed has been relatively slow and the rate of investment in new buildings lower than in other regions, though not as low as the figures suggest because of the omission of war damage replacements. This appears to have been only partly due to the particular pattern of industry in the region and the incidence of particular economic conditions in 1958.

Experience in the other regions of England – the *Midland region*, *North Midland region*, the *North West* and *Scotland* – had certain features in common. By 1958 the value of net output per person employed in manufacturing industry was very close in all four, and markedly less than in the rapidly expanding areas of South East England, Wales and the Northern region. The growth of output between 1948 and 1958 had been slower than in other parts of the country (with the exception of the East and West Ridings). Of the four, experience in the North Midland region was not very different from that for the whole country. The main difference between Scotland and the Midland region was that in Scotland investment in new industrial building was relatively high, but the rate of growth in the value of net output was significantly below the average, even though the increase in net output per person employed was above average. The Midland region, on the other hand, achieved the same rate of growth of net output as Scotland, but with a rather below average rate of industrial building and a much lower average rate of increase in net output per person employed than in Scotland. In this region restrictions on industrial building in the congested areas of Birmingham and the Black Country have been partly offset by overspill developments in the same region. In this respect it resembles South East England as a whole. In the North West, both employment and net output per person employed were increasing slowly over this period with a relatively low rate of industrial building. In the North Midland region, the Midland region and the North West, the structure of industry was sufficiently different from the national pattern to have influenced these results to a marked degree; in Scotland this seems less likely.

Conclusion

This study of the regional data about manufacturing industry from the censuses of production and on the area of new industrial buildings, illustrates the complexities of comparing the changes in economic conditions in different regions. Much remains to be

HOW TO BUILD UP MAILING LISTS OF OVERSEAS BUYERS

Lists of potential importers of British products in all overseas countries are available to exporters from the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade.

These lists enable exporters to mail details of their products or new lines to potential buyers in all parts of the world at appropriate intervals.

Many firms have found that direct mail of this kind, limited to brief concrete details in the language of the country concerned, can become a valuable supplement to the efforts of the salesman overseas.

Inquiries for these lists of overseas importers should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 245) (Telex 25977). The type of goods involved and the countries to be covered should be indicated.

explained, but certain tentative conclusions may, perhaps, be drawn, bearing in mind that the value of net output per person employed, is not a direct measure of efficiency:

(a) As a broad indication of the contribution of different regions to the output of manufacturing industry, employment figures show much the same pattern as the value of net output; nevertheless, the regional variations in the value of net output per person employed are large enough to warrant an attempt to study their causes.

(b) Regional variations in the ratio of the value of net output to employment in manufacturing industry are much influenced by the regional differences in the pattern of industry. This stems from the wide range of variation between industries in net output per person employed, which is much affected by differences in the ratio of capital to labour costs.

(c) Regionally high rates of new industrial buildings (in terms of floor space) were in general associated with fast rates of growth in net output and employment in manufacturing industry over the post-war years from 1948 to 1958, and low rates of new building with relatively slow rates of growth in net output and employment.

(d) The regions with the highest rates of new industrial building and of growth in the value of manufacturing net output, over the period from 1948 to 1958, include Wales, the Northern region and the South West. They also include the Eastern and Southern regions of South East England which were expanding to take the overspill from London. When the three regions of South East England are considered together, there was a fast rate of growth in net output and employment; the amount of new building, having regard to the size of the labour force in manufacturing, was also above the average, possibly to a greater extent than the figures suggest because of the omission from them of buildings put up to replace factories damaged during the war.

(e) In the remaining areas of England, where the rate of industrial building was rather below average, the rate of growth of net output and of employment was also below the average for Great Britain, but less so in the case of the two Midland regions than in the North West or Yorkshire. In Scotland the rate of expansion was relatively slow, but in this case the amount of new industrial building was rather above average.

NET OUTPUT OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: 1958

Contribution of each region to the value of net output of each industry group

TABLE A

Percentages of industry totals

SIC Order		Northern	East and West Ridings	North Midland	Eastern	London and South Eastern	Southern	South Western	Wales	Midland	North Western	Scotland	Great Britain	*South East England*	Great Britain Net output
															£ million
III	Food, Drink and Tobacco	3·6	7·3	7·1	6·1	23·2	4·5	8·4	1·9	9·0	16·5	12·4	100	*33·8*	888
IV	Chemicals and Allied Industries	14·8	7·2	4·6	5·5	18·1	5·3	1·6	4·9	3·8	27·3	6·9	100	*28·9*	734
V	Metal Manufacture	10·3	15·0	11·4	1·3	4·9	1·1	0·7	17·8	21·4	6·5	9·5	100	*7·4*	689
VI, VII, VIII and IX	Engineering and Electrical Goods; Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering; Vehicles; and Metal Goods n.e.s.	5·3	7·3	6·2	6·8	22·2	5·2	4·9	2·2	18·9	13·3	7·8	100	*34·2*	3,187
X	Textiles	2·0	25·3	14·5	1·1	3·4	0·9	2·3	4·1	4·9	30·5	11·0	100	*5·4*	589
XI	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	2·6	9·8	10·3	3·7	31·3	1·9	5·8	3·3	7·7	16·8	6·8	100	*36·9*	43
XII	Clothing and Footwear	4·7	9·6	16·7	7·8	27·9	1·9	4·3	1·9	3·8	16·5	4·8	100	*37·6*	298
XIII	Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	5·0	10·1	7·9	7·3	17·2	3·1	2·7	3·6	18·9	17·5	6·8	100	*27·6*	293
XIV	Timber, Furniture, etc.	3·8	7·3	5·6	7·2	35·5	8·4	5·0	2·1	7·7	10·0	7·5	100	*51·1*	209
XV	Paper, Printing and Publishing	2·2	5·1	4·0	7·6	44·4	4·2	5·1	1·4	4·4	12·9	8·7	100	*56·2*	573
XVI	Other Manufacturing Industries	2·0	2·8	4·3	5·1	26·4	3·2	6·9	4·5	15·4	23·2	6·1	100	*34·7*	227
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES		5·8	9·2	7·5	5·6	21·2	4·2	4·4	4·0	13·3	16·2	8·5	100	*31·1*	7,731

For notes on definitions see pages xiv to xvi

Source: Census of Production

NET OUTPUT OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: 1958

Contribution of each industry group to the value of net output in each region

TABLE B

Percentages of regional totals

SIC Order		Northern	East and West Ridings	North Midland	Eastern	London and South Eastern	Southern	South Western	Wales	Midland	North Western	Scotland	Great Britain	*South East England*
III	Food, Drink and Tobacco	7·1	9·1	10·9	12·1	12·6	12·5	22·0	5·5	7·7	11·8	16·7	11·3	*12·5*
IV	Chemicals and Allied Industries	24·2	7·4	5·9	9·2	8·1	12·0	3·5	11·7	2·7	16·0	7·7	9·6	*8·8*
V	Metal Manufacture	15·8	14·5	13·6	2·1	2·1	2·3	1·4	39·5	14·3	3·6	10·0	8·9	*2·2*
VI, VII, VIII and IX	Engineering and Electrical Goods; Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering; Vehicles; and Metal Goods n.e.s.	38·0	32·3	34·0	49·1	43·2	51·3	45·8	22·5	58·3	34·0	37·9	41·3	*45·4*
X	Textiles	2·7	20·9	14·7	1·4	1·2	1·7	4·1	7·7	2·8	14·4	9·9	7·4	*1·3*
XI	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	0·2	0·6	0·8	0·4	0·8	0·2	0·7	0·4	0·3	0·6	0·4	0·6	*0·7*
XII	Clothing and Footwear	3·1	4·0	8·6	5·2	5·1	1·7	3·8	1·9	1·1	3·9	2·2	3·8	*4·7*
XIII	Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	3·3	4·0	4·0	4·8	3·1	2·8	2·3	3·4	5·4	4·1	3·0	3·9	*2·9*
XIV	Timber, Furniture, etc.	1·8	2·1	2·0	3·4	4·5	5·5	3·1	1·4	1·6	1·7	2·4	2·8	*4·5*
XV	Paper, Printing and Publishing	2·8	4·1	3·9	9·8	15·5	7·5	8·7	2·6	2·5	5·9	7·6	7·6	*13·4*
XVI	Other Manufacturing Industries	1·0	0·9	1·7	2·6	3·7	2·2	4·6	3·2	3·4	4·2	2·1	3·0	*3·3*
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: Net output £ million		448	715	579	445	1,636	321	339	311	1,031	1,250	657	7,731	*2,401*

For notes on definitions see pages xiv to xvi

Source: Census of Production

TABLE C

INDEX NUMBERS OF THE VALUE OF NET OUTPUT PER PERSON EMPLOYED, FOR EACH INDUSTRY GROUP: 1958

Great Britain = 100

SIC Order		Northern	East and West Ridings	North Midland	Eastern	London and South Eastern	Southern	South Western	Wales	Midland	North Western	Scotland	Great Britain	*South East England*	Great Britain Net Output per Person Employed
															£
III	Food, Drink and Tobacco	85	83	101	92	104	113	116	81	99	101	103	100	*103*	1,268
IV	Chemicals and Allied Industries	115	85	89	108	94	148	83	87	83	106	94	100	*104*	1,656
V	Metal Manufacture	101	90	112	97	109	88	76	128	90	92	93	100	*103*	1,213
VI, VII, VIII and IX	Engineering and Electrical Goods; Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering; Vehicles; and Metal Goods n.e.s.	96	96	100	105	103	98	92	93	97	97	93	100	*103*	995
X	Textiles	106	109	106	96	127	135	133	206	113	86	93	100	*120*	728
XI	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	107	96	118	98	109	84	105	107	76	92	99	100	*107*	792
XII	Clothing and Footwear	87	86	105	108	116	99	94	87	97	86	87	100	*114*	597
XIII	Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	94	109	104	138	120	94	90	99	71	117	100	100	*120*	976
XIV	Timber, Furniture, etc.	87	86	90	101	113	109	87	74	93	89	87	100	*111*	851
XV	Paper, Printing and Publishing	89	83	83	100	113	89	88	92	85	94	87	100	*109*	1,083
XVI	Other Manufacturing Industries	81	82	100	97	90	95	139	100	100	112	91	100	*91*	923
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES		108	92	96	105	107	107	99	118	96	95	96	100	*107*	—
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: Net Output per Person Employed	£	1,096	928	971	1,068	1,088	1,088	1,006	1,194	976	968	974	1,013	*1,085*	1,013

For notes on definitions see pages xiv to xvi

Source: Census of Production

TABLE D

AREA OF INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS COMPLETED: 1945-1962

Contribution of each region to the area of buildings completed for each industry group

Percentages of industry totals

SIC Order		Northern	East and West Ridings	North Midland	Eastern	London and South Eastern	Southern	South Western	Wales	Midland	North Western	Scotland	Great Britain	Great Britain million sq. ft.	*South East England*
III	Food, Drink and Tobacco	6·7	6·8	7·8	9·1	12·4	4·9	8·7	3·5	6·0	18·9	15·2	100	59·1	*26·4*
IV	Chemicals and Allied Industries	16·3	5·3	5·6	7·1	14·9	9·4	1·5	8·5	2·7	22·1	6·5	100	69·3	*31·4*
V	Metal Manufacture	12·4	11·4	10·8	1·6	2·7	1·1	0·9	25·7	18·5	5·3	9·6	100	65·1	*5·5*
VI, VII, VIII and IX	Engineering and Electrical Goods; Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering; Vehicles; and Metal Goods n.e.s.	6·6	6·8	6·5	11·1	14·6	5·6	5·3	4·3	17·5	11·7	9·9	100	239·2	*31·3*
X	Textiles	6·3	18·5	12·4	1·3	2·4	2·4	2·3	14·1	7·0	20·9	12·5	100	42·2	*6·1*
XI	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	10·0	10·8	10·5	3·3	20·2	1·8	15·2	7·3	2·9	13·2	4·8	100	3·0	*25·3*
XII	Clothing and Footwear	13·3	6·9	10·9	8·7	12·7	3·3	9·7	8·4	4·9	13·0	8·1	100	11·4	*24·8*
XIII	Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	7·2	9·5	9·6	7·3	10·6	2·7	4·1	4·6	22·6	14·8	6·9	100	32·4	*20·6*
XIV	Timber, Furniture, etc..	6·2	6·2	5·9	12·9	24·8	8·7	6·4	3·8	8·0	10·2	7·0	100	19·3	*46·4*
XV	Paper, Printing and Publishing	2·1	5·3	3·4	12·9	24·6	6·1	7·4	4·4	5·8	19·9	8·1	100	32·4	*43·6*
XVI	Other Manufacturing Industries	6·0	2·2	2·9	11·8	22·3	4·3	4·1	7·7	15·1	14·9	8·5	100	22·6	*38·4*
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES		8·3	7·9	7·4	8·6	13·2	5·1	4·7	8·0	12·9	14·3	9·7	100	596·1	*26·9*

For notes on definitions see pages xiv to xvi

Source: Board of Trade records of industrial buildings completed against the issue of Industrial Development Certificates

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

A volume of tables giving particulars of the minimum, or standard, time rates of wages for the more important industries and occupations, and of the normal weekly hours for which these rates are payable. The details given relate to the position as at 1st April, 1965, but any later changes known to have come into operation are shown. **25s.** (*by post* 25*s.* 11*d.*)

*Government publications can be purchased from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to P.O. Box 569, S.E.*1), *Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller.*

HMSO

AREA OF INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS COMPLETED 1945-1956

Contribution of each region to the area of buildings completed for each industry group

TABLE E

Percentages of regional totals

SIC Order		Northern	East and West Ridings	North Midland	Eastern	London and South Eastern	Southern	South Western	Wales	Midland	North Western	Scotland	Great Britain	Great Britain million sq. ft.	*South East England*
III	Food, Drink and Tobacco	7·7	8·0	7·2	8·8	12·1	4·8	7·6	4·0	6·4	17·8	15·6	100	28·0	*25·7*
IV	Chemicals and Allied Industries	19·5	5·8	5·2	6·8	14·4	9·4	1·7	5·3	2·4	22·4	6·8	100	41·0	*30·7*
V	Metal Manufacture	12·0	10·7	12·7	1·6	2·4	0·9	0·6	26·8	17·7	6·8	7·9	100	31·8	*4·9*
VI, VII, VIII and IX	Engineering and Electrical Goods; Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering; Vehicles; and Metal Goods n.e.s.	7·7	6·7	6·7	9·8	13·7	5·0	4·6	5·2	17·4	12·3	11·0	100	122·1	*28·6*
X	Textiles	9·0	15·2	9·2	1·1	2·0	1·3	1·6	18·1	7·5	22·1	12·9	100	28·3	*4·4*
XI	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	13·2	8·2	12·3	3·3	15·6	1·2	9·6	10·8	1·8	18·3	5·7	100	2·1	*20·1*
XII	Clothing and Footwear	18·8	6·4	11·0	6·2	9·2	2·7	7·7	12·4	4·3	12·3	8·7	100	6·3	*18·2*
XIII	Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	7·0	8·5	8·4	7·1	11·7	2·9	3·0	6·0	26·6	11·6	7·2	100	16·9	*21·7*
XIV	Timber, Furniture, etc.	9·8	7·0	5·7	12·1	19·1	5·6	5·4	4·6	9·6	11·7	9·4	100	10·3	*36·9*
XV	Paper, Printing and Publishing	3·2	4·9	2·2	11·6	23·3	4·9	8·8	4·8	6·0	20·2	10·1	100	12·2	*39·8*
XVI	Other Manufacturing Industries	8·2	1·4	3·8	9·1	20·2	5·1	1·8	13·3	14·5	14·8	7·9	100	11·1	*34·4*
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES		9·9	7·7	7·3	7·6	12·0	4·7	3·9	9·0	12·9	14·8	10·2	100	310·0	*24·2*

For notes on definitions see pages xiv to xvi

Source: Board of Trade records of industrial buildings completed against the issue of Industrial Development Certificates

AREA OF INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS COMPLETED: 1945-1962

Contribution of each industry group to the area of buildings completed for each region

TABLE F

Percentages of regional totals

SIC Order		Northern	East and West Ridings	North Midland	Eastern	London and South Eastern	Southern	South Western	Wales	Midland	North Western	Scotland	Great Britain	*South East England*
III	Food, Drink and Tobacco	8·1	8·6	10·5	10·5	9·3	9·5	18·6	4·3	4·6	13·1	15·5	9·9	*9·7*
IV	Chemicals and Allied Industries	22·9	7·8	8·9	9·7	13·1	21·4	3·9	12·3	2·4	18·0	7·8	11·6	*13·6*
V	Metal Manufacture	16·4	15·9	16·0	2·1	2·3	2·3	2·1	35·2	15·6	4·0	10·8	10·9	*2·2*
VI, VII, VIII and IX	Engineering and Electrical Goods; Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering; Vehicles; and Metal Goods n.e.s.	32·2	34·8	35·4	51·7	44·4	43·9	45·2	21·9	54·4	32·9	40·9	40·1	*46·6*
X	Textiles	5·4	16·6	11·9	1·0	1·3	3·4	3·5	12·5	3·8	10·3	9·1	7·1	*1·6*
XI	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	0·6	0·7	0·7	0·2	0·8	0·2	1·7	0·5	0·1	0·5	0·3	0·5	*0·5*
XII	Clothing and Footwear	3·1	1·7	2·8	1·9	1·8	1·2	4·0	2·0	0·7	1·7	1·6	1·9	*1·8*
XIII	Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.	4·7	6·6	7·1	4·6	4·3	2·9	4·8	3·1	9·5	5·6	3·8	5·4	*4·2*
XIV	Timber, Furniture, etc.	2·4	2·5	2·6	4·9	6·1	5·5	4·4	1·6	2·0	2·3	2·3	3·2	*5·6*
XV	Paper, Printing and Publishing	1·4	3·6	2·5	8·2	10·1	6·5	8·6	3·0	2·4	7·6	4·5	5·4	*8·8*
XVI	Other Manufacturing Industries	2·8	1·1	1·5	5·2	6·4	3·2	3·3	3·7	4·4	4·0	3·3	3·8	*5·4*
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	million sq. ft.	49·3	46·9	43·8	51·2	78·8	30·3	27·8	47·6	77·2	85·3	57·9	596·1	*160·3*

For notes on definitions see pages xiv to xvi

Source: Board of Trade records of industrial buildings completed against the issue of Industrial Development Certificates

DEFINITIONS OF CENSUS OF PRODUCTION TERMS AND FIGURES

The figures from the Census of Production used in this article relate to all firms and are based on the detailed information returned by firms employing 25 or more persons in 1958 (11 or more persons in earlier years). Estimates of net output and other items for all firms were normally obtained by increasing the figures for these larger firms in the ratio of employment in all firms to employment in larger firms.

Capital expenditure

The amounts shown represent capital expenditure on new building work and on new and second-hand plant, machinery and vehicles, less amounts received for plant, machinery and vehicles disposed of. Expenditure on land and existing buildings is excluded. The value is that charged to capital account during the year and includes any transport and installation costs involved. Capital expenditure in respect of establishments where production had not started is included.

Employment

Total employment is the sum of the average number of employees on the pay-roll during the year and the number of working proprietors; outworkers are excluded.

Employees include operatives and administrative, technical and clerical employees, and the average relates to persons whose National Insurance cards were held by employers in the last week of each month, whether full-time or part-time employees. The figures for 1958 include, but those for earlier years exclude, persons engaged in merchanting or factoring, and canteen workers.

Administrative, technical and clerical employees include managers, superintendents, and works foremen; research, experimental and design employees (other than operatives); draughtsmen and tracers, travellers; and office (including works office) employees.

Operatives include all other classes of employees, that is, broadly speaking, all manual wage earners. They include those employed in and about the factory or works; operatives employed in power houses, transport work, stores, warehouses and, for 1958, canteens;

inspectors, viewers and similar workers; maintenance workers; and cleaners. Operatives engaged in outside work of erection, fitting, etc, are also included, but outworkers (i.e., persons employed by the firm who worked on materials supplied by the firm in their own homes, etc.) are excluded.

Net output

The net output of an industry represents the value added to materials by the process of production and constitutes the trading margin from which wages, salaries, rents, rates and taxes, advertising and other selling expenses, and all other similar charges have to be met, as well as depreciation and profits.

Net output was normally obtained by taking the total value of sales and work done (including, for 1958, the value of merchanted goods sold and canteen takings); adding the value of stocks at the end of the year and deducting their value at the beginning of the year; and deducting also the cost of materials and fuel purchases, payments for work done on materials given out to other firms, and payments to other firms or separate transport organizations for transport. The net amount of duty paid was deducted, and the net amount of subsidy received added.

Regions

The list below shows the names of the regions in Great Britain that are distinguished and the area covered by each. For administrative reasons, the area coding of establishments in the Census of Production is based upon the areas served by local offices of the Ministry of Labour. The areas covered by the census of production figures for each region are the same for each year 1948-58 and are the same as for the statistics relating to industrial building except that Dorset (excluding the borough of Poole) is included in the Southern region, and not in the South Western region.

1. ***Northern***

   Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, Westmorland and the North Riding of Yorkshire.

2. ***East and West Ridings***

   The East and West Ridings of Yorkshire and the City of York.

3. ***North Midland***

   Derbyshire (except the High Peak District, which is included in the North-western region). Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire (including the Soke of Peterborough), Nottinghamshire and Rutland.

4. ***Eastern***

   Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire (including the Isle of Ely), Essex, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Norfolk and Suffolk, except such parts of Essex and Hertfordshire as are within the London and South-eastern region.

5. ***London and South Eastern***

   London (administrative county), Middlesex, Kent, Surrey and Sussex, parts of Essex (the boroughs of Barking, Chingford, Dagenham, East Ham, Ilford, Leyton, Walthamstow, Wanstead and Woodford, and West Ham, and the urban districts of Chigwell, and Waltham Holy Cross), and parts of Hertfordshire (the urban districts of Barnet, Cheshunt, and East Barnet, and the rural district of Elstree).

6. ***Southern***

   Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Dorset, Hampshire (including the Isle of Wight) and Oxfordshire.

7. ***South Western***

   Cornwall (including the Isles of Scilly), Devonshire, Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire.

8. ***Wales***

   The whole of Wales and Monmouthshire.

9. ***Midland***

   Herefordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire.

10. ***North Western***

    Cheshire, Lancashire and the High Peak District of Derbyshire (the boroughs of Buxton and Glossop, the urban districts of New Mills and Whaley Bridge, and the rural district of Chapel-en-le-Frith).

11. ***Scotland***

    The whole of Scotland.

Scope

The census of production figures in this article relate to manufacturing industry only, that is Orders III to XVI inclusive in the Standard Industrial Classification. The precise scope of each census is set out in the notes at the front of each report. The most important changes made over the period 1948-58 were:

(*a*) ***Censuses from 1948 to 1957.*** The scope of the first post-war censuses was based on the first edition of the Standard Industrial Classification published in 1948. In this paper the census figures for 1948, 1951 and 1954 have been taken from the Summary Tables of the 1954 Census Report in which the figures for 1948 and 1951 were shown on as comparable a basis as possible with those for 1954.

(*b*) ***Census for 1958.*** The census for 1958 covered the same broad field of industrial production as earlier ones, except that the second edition of the Standard Industrial Classification published in 1958 was used in delimiting the precise scope of the industries concerned. Other changes were introduced in the 1958 census which affect the comparability between 1954 and 1958 figures. The 1954 figures have been re-tabulated to correspond as closely as possible to those for 1958 – and thus to provide a link with the censuses back to 1948 – but because of the changes (described below) the correspondence is not always exact.

The coverage of firms' returns for 1958 was in many cases rather wider than for 1954. In both years the census was based on the establishment, comprising in most cases the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address (e.g. a factory or mine); but offices, warehouses, laboratories, etc. at addresses separate from the works were treated as part of the establishment. For 1958, but not for 1954, firms were asked to include also, in all sections of their returns, particulars relating to merchanting or factoring, canteens operated by them, and other ancillary activities, such as bottling, packing, and the manufacture of containers for packing their own products, whether or not these activities were carried on at the same address as the works, unless they were conducted by a separate company, or by a separate department with a separate set of accounts; building and engineering maintenance departments were treated similarly. Selling and transport departments were treated in this way both for 1954 and 1958. While the effect of including these further ancillary activities was generally to produce higher figures for employment etc., the reporting of separate figures for merchanted goods led to the exclusion of some firms who proved to be merchants with only minor productive activities. The net result of the changes made for 1958 was to reduce the coverage in the census of manufacturing industry by about 5 per cent in terms of employment.

DEFINITIONS OF INDUSTRIAL BUILDING TERMS AND FIGURES

The area of industrial building completed is for the most part that given by the applicant for an industrial development certificate and approved by the Board of Trade: in some cases the area actually built may be less where it is known that construction is planned to proceed by stages, and the area of the stages completed is included in the figures; similarly, where only part of the approved area has been completed and a substantial part allowed to lapse, the 'completed' figures exclude the part which has been allowed to lapse. Otherwise the areas shown as 'completed' in the period are the areas of the whole schemes completed, and not the areas actually built in that period. In a few cases industrialists may postpone a decision on whether a building or a stage of a building should be regarded as complete, and for this reason earlier figures of completions may be subsequently amended as further information becomes available.

Crown buildings on Crown land are excluded, apart from those built in the Development Areas under the Distribution of Industry Act, 1945 and in other areas under the Local Employment Act, 1960.

Certain types of industrial development (for example, parts of

oil refineries and steel works) involve a variety of industrial building which it would be difficult to measure in square feet. Where a 'factory' area is not available and cannot be reasonably estimated, notional areas based on the cost of the building are calculated.

Stages of administration

Approval of industrial building was administered in three different stages:

From January 10, 1945 to the end of June, 1948 approvals related to building licences issued for industrial development which required location approval (i.e. for over 5,000 square feet). Schemes for the replacement of industrial buildings destroyed by fire or enemy action, or otherwise demolished which were approved between these dates were excluded. The figures for completions for these and subsequent years will be affected by these exclusions.

For approvals from July 1, 1948 to the end of March, 1960 the area recorded covers new industrial buildings and extensions to existing industrial buildings over 5,000 sq. ft. for which industrial development certificates were issued under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947. 'Industrial building' for this purpose was defined in section 15 of the Distribution of Industry Act, 1945 as 'building . . . used or designed or suitable for use for the carrying on of any industrial process'.

For approvals from April 1, 1960 the figures relate to industrial buildings as defined in Section 21 of the Local Employment Act, 1960 'a building used or designed for use for . . . a process carried on in the course of a trade or business'. A relatively substantial area used for canteens, storage and offices included in the area of projects approved before 1960 was excluded from the area of projects approved after that date. On the other hand, the later figures included schemes under 5,000 sq. ft. which missed the earlier control because an idc was required for a development which, together with other developments subsequent to April, 1960 relating to the same or adjacent buildings, exceeded an area of 5,000 sq. ft.

Industrial classification

Industrial building approved from January, 1959 follows the definition of manufacturing and the industry classification laid down in the revised Standard Industrial Classification 1958. Schemes approved before but completed after January, 1959 follow the 1948 classification. The principal difference between the two industrial classifications not covered by the grouping of the figures for industrial orders is the exclusion of motor vehicles repair work from manufacturing industry from 1959 onwards. This work accounted for about two per cent of the area of industrial building completed in 1961 and 1962.

Regions

The industrial building completions of the Southern region (unlike the Census of Production figures) have been adjusted to exclude the County of Dorset except Poole, MB. The rest of Dorset has been included in the South Western region: this has the effect of increasing the industrial buildings completed 1945-1962 in the South Western region, and reducing those in the Southern region about 1 per cent. All the other regional boundaries match those used by the Board of Trade Census Office, see page xiv.

Copies of this Supplement may be obtained from Statistics Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Board of Trade Regional Controllers

For information and guidance on export matters or on any other aspect of the work of the Board of Trade – including, for example, advice about location, which is available to industrial concerns seeking to expand or to develop new projects – you are invited to get in touch in the first instance with the nearest Regional Office. If you would prefer it, the Controller or a senior member of his staff will gladly arrange to meet you at your own address. The names of the Controllers and the addresses, Subscriber Trunk Dialling Codes and Telex Numbers of the Regional Offices of the Department, and of the Ministry of Commerce, Northern Ireland, are given below.

Northern Region
Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, Westmorland and the North Riding of Yorkshire.
R. Wood, Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. (Tel. Newcastle 27575. Code: ONE 2. 27575, TELEX. 53178, Answer Back – BOT NTYNE).
Sub-Office for Cumberland and Westmorland;
J. Gardiner, West Riding House, 4 Oxford Street, Workington, Cumberland. (Tel. Workington 3788).

Yorkshire and Humberside Region
The East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, the City of York; Lincolnshire. (Parts of Lindsey only.)
E. Atherton, City House Leeds, 1. (Tel. Leeds 38232 Code: OLE 2. 38232. TELEX. 55472, Answer Back – BOT LEEDS).

North Western Region
Cheshire, the High Peak District of Derbyshire (viz., the boroughs of Buxton and Glossop; the urban districts of New Mills and Whaley Bridge; the rural district of Chapel-en-le-Frith), Lancashire.
R. J. Forbes, CBE, 76 Newton Street, Manchester, 1. (Tel. Manchester Central 2171. Code: 061. CEN 2171. TELEX. 66104, Answer Back–BOT MCHR).

Midland Region
Derbyshire, except the High Peak District (see under North Western Region), Herefordshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire (Parts of Holland and Kesteven and the County Borough of Lincoln), Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Rutland, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire.
P. J. L. Homan, Somerset House, 37 Temple Street, Birmingham, 2. (Tel. Birmingham Midland 8221. Code: 021. MID 8221. TELEX. 33702, Answer Back – BOT BHAM).

Eastern Region
Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely, Essex, Hertfordshire, Huntingdon and Peterborough, Norfolk, Oxfordshire and Suffolk.
D. A. Wilson, CBE, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Tate 6271. TELEX. 25991, Answer Back – BOTCROMWELL LDN).

London and South Eastern Region
Greater London Council administrative area; Dorset (Poole MB only), Hampshire (including the Isle of Wight), Kent, Surrey and Sussex.
J. W. Stoodley, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Tate 4355. TELEX. 25991, Answer Back – BOTCROMWELL LDN).

South Western Region
Cornwall (including the Isles of Scilly), Devon, Dorset (excluding Poole MB), Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire.
M. Weber, Prudential Buildings, Wine Street, Bristol 1. (Tel. Bristol 294821. Code:OBR 2. 294821. TELEX. 44214, Answer Back – BOT BRISTOL).

Wales
The whole of Wales and Monmouthshire.
R. W. Daniel, CBE, Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff. (Tel. Cardiff 62151. Code: OCA 2. 62151. TELEX. 49267, Answer Back – BOT CARDIFF).

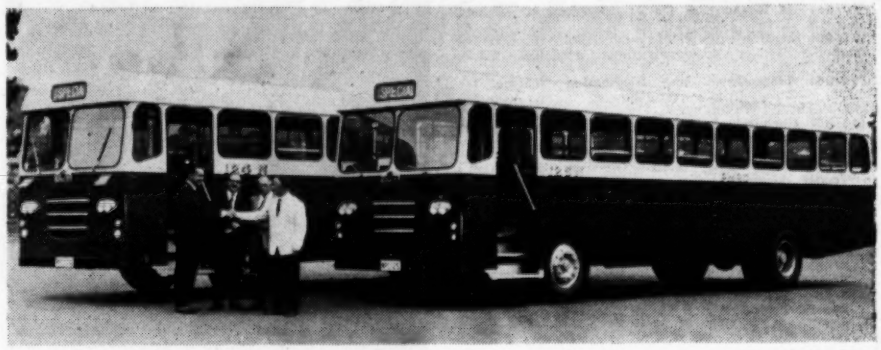
Scotland
The whole of Scotland.
C. J. A. Whitehouse, OBE, 314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.3. (Tel. Glasgow City 2855. Code: 041. CIT 2855. TELEX. 77583, Answer Back – BOT GLASGOW).
District Office: R. Forsyth, 29a High Street, Inverness. (Tel. Inverness 30867. Code: OI N 3. 30867).

Northern Ireland
H. E. Jones, CBE, Ministry of Commerce (Northern Ireland), Chichester House, Chichester Street, Belfast. (Tel. Belfast 28271. Code: OBE 2. 28271. TELEX. 74578, Answer Back – GOVNI BELFAST).

Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the 'Export Service Bulletin.'

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to British manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H28, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.



Three new Guy 'Victory' buses have recently been delivered to the Corporation of Pietermaritzburg, South Africa. Two of the three vehicles were present for the handing-over ceremony, which was attended by (left to right): Mr. D. J. A. Mobsby, Guy Motors Ltd., area manager for South Africa; Mr. A. A. Bear, managing director, Southend Motor Company (Pty.) Ltd. – Guy agents for Durban; Mr. A. J. Egan, engineer, Pietermaritzburg Corporation; and Mr. S. Craddock, general manager, Pietermaritzburg Corporation.

Calls for tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 404 and 406). Please quote reference numbers, country and commodity in all inquiries. The date given is the closing date and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated.

*Tender documents are available on loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.**

The number in brackets indicates the Bulletin in which published.

ANGOLA

(14/66) Transformers for Luanda Water and Electricity Board. March 31. E.S.B. 2610/66.

ARGENTINA

(15/66) Consultancy Service for Administration of Military Manufacturers. April 5. E.S.B. 2637/66.

AUSTRALIA

(14/66) Transmission Line for Capricornia Regional Electricity Board. February 16. E.S.B. 2639/66.
(14/66) Electrical Equipment for Electricity Trust of South Australia. February 24. E.S.B. 2485/66.
(14/66) Refuse Collection Vehicles for Melbourne City Council. March 29. E.S.B. 2493/66.*
(15/66) Gas Booster for Metropolitan Water, Sewage and Drainage Board. February 22. E.S.B. 2692/66.
Postmaster-General's Department, Melbourne:
(12/66) Arresters. March 10. E.S.B. 1971/66.*
(12/66) Oscillators. March 3. E.S.B. 1972/66.*
(14/66) Internal Protective Apparatus. March 15. E.S.B. 2611/66.*
(14/66) Switchboard Parts. March 1. E.S.B. 2620/66.*
(14/66) Uniselector Maintenance Parts. March 31. E.S.B. 2612/66.*
(14/66) Boilers; Structural Steelwork for Southern Electric Authority of Queensland. April 18. E.S.B. 2640/66.
(12/66) Plate Bending Rolls for State Stores Board, Brisbane. February 15. E.S.B. 1975/66.*
(14/66) Pumping Equipment for Toowoomba City Council. February 9. E.S.B. 2428/66.*
(14/66) Turret Lathe for Victoria Railways. February 9. E.S.B. 2618/66.*
(14/66) Locomotives for West Australia Government Tender Board. March 3. E.S.B. 2259/66.

BURMA

(15/66) Oil Filters and Purifiers for Electricity Supply Board. March 4. E.S.B. 2651/66.*
(11/66) Nail Making Machinery for Industrial Development Corporation. February 21. E.S.B. 1492/66.*
(15/66) Vehicle Spare Parts for Motor Vehicle and Other Transport Equipment Division. February 11. E.S.B. 2657/66.*
(15/66) Metal Manufactures for Myanma Export/Import Corporation. February 28. E.S.B. 2650/66.*
People's Stores Corporation:
(10/66) Tractor Trailers. February 10. E.S.B. 1915/66.*
(10/66) Disc Ploughs. February 10. E.S.B. 1914/66.*
(10/66) Drop Wire. February 10. E.S.B. 1902/66.*
(11/66) Rotary Slashers. February 10. E.S.B. 1913/66.*
(11/66) Ploughs. February 10. E.S.B. 1910/66.*
(11/66) Agricultural Equipment. February 10. E.S.B. 1911/66.*
(11/66) Ploughs. February 10. E.S.B. 1908/66.*
(11/66) Disc Harrows. February 10. E.S.B. 1909/66.*
(14/66) Vehicle Spare Parts. February 14. E.S.B. 2648/66.*
(15/66) Drilling Machines. February 15. E.S.B. 2655/66.*
(15/66) Vehicle Spare Parts. February 14. E.S.B. 2653/66.*
(15/66) Welded Mesh: Metal Sheets for Public Works Corporation. March 3. E.S.B. 2656/66.
Rangoon Municipal Corporation:
(11/66) Sprayers. February 14. E.S.B. 1494/66.*
(15/66) Sprayers. (Further Information.) This has been issued as two separate tenders. Closing date February 25. E.S.B. 1494/66.*
(10/66) Furnace Lining Materials for Steel Mill, Ywama. February 15. E.S.B. 1907/66.*
Trade Corporation:
(11/66) Asphalt. February 18. E.S.B. 1493/66.*
(14/66) Rolling Stock Parts. March 2. E.S.B. 2609/66.*
(14/66) Creosote Oil. March 9. E.S.B. 2499/66.*
(15/66) Copper Wire. February 14. E.S.B. 2649/66.*
(15/66) Rolling Stock Parts. March 2. E.S.B. 2670/66.*
Union of Burma Railway Board:
(14/66) Cardboard. February 23. E.S.B. 2500/66.*
(15/66) Locomotive Parts. March 2. E.S.B. 2669/66.*

CANADA

British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority:
(15/66) Pumps. March 8. E.S.B. 2675/66.
(15/66) Ring-Follower Gates. March 15. E.S.B. 2676/66.

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Hull to Malmo, Helsingborg, Halmstad.
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Hull to Stavanger, Bergen, Trondheim, etc.
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CEYLON

(14/66) Wire Rod for Ceylon Steel Corporation. Closing date now extended to February 18. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1289/66.*
(14/66) Drugs and Equipment for Colombo Municipal Council. February 23. E.S.B. 2624/66.
(14/66) Ambulances for Department of Civil Aviation. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1451/66.*
(10/66) MS Rounds and Flats for Ministry of Finance. March 15. E.S.B. 1450/66.
(15/66) Sterilizers for Ministry of Health. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1011/66.*
(15/66) Transmission and Distribution Scheme for Ministry of Land, Irrigation and Power. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 31671/65.*
(14/66) Chemicals and Dyestuffs for National Textile Corporation. February 14. E.S.B. 2635/66.
State Engineering Corporation:
(14/66) Pre-Stressing Steel. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1449/66.*
(14/66) Lifting Jacks. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1448/66.*

COLOMBIA

Central Hidroelectrica de Caldas:
(13/66) Hydromechanical Equipment for Hydroelectric Project. March 21. E.S.B. 2435/66.
(13/66) Electro-Mechanical Equipment for Hydro-Electric Project. March 21. E.S.B. 2436/66.

COSTA RICA

(13/66) Theodolite for Instituto Costarricence de Electricidad. February 11. E.S.B. 2457/66.*

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(12/66) Lamination Production Equipment for Kovohute Oborove Reditelsvi. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 1979/66.

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:
(13/66) Phenetic Resin. February 14. E.S.B. 2471/66.*
(13/66) Typewriters. February 15. E.S.B. 2469/66.*
(13/66) Steel Plate. February 14. E.S.B. 2470/66.*
(14/66) Steel. February 12. E.S.B. 2494/66.*
(14/66) Coin Inspecting Machine. February 16. E.S.B. 2472/66.*
(14/66) Radio Equipment. February 17. E.S.B. 2473/66.*
(14/66) Annealing Lehr. February 19. E.S.B. 2496/66.*
(13/66) Textile Machinery for Chung Nan Textile Co. Ltd. February 22. E.S.B. 2480/66.*

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

(14/66) Furniture for Der Oberkreisdirector Landkries, Aachen. February 11. E.S.B. 2491/66.
(14/66) Electrical Plant for Neubauamt der Wasser und Schiffahrtsdirektion. February 9. E.S.B. 2484/66.

GREECE

Institute of Social Insurance:
(13/66) Filter Paper; Plates; Centrifuge Tubes. February 17. E.S.B. 2476/66.*
(13/66) Dental Equipment. February 17. E.S.B. 2477/66.*
(11/66) Vehicles for Ministry of Trade. March 9. E.S.B. 1952/66.*

INDIA

Beas Purchase Organization:
(10/66) Voltmeters. February 25. E.S.B. 1465/66.
(11/66) Telephone Equipment. March 8. E.S.B. 1460/66.
(11/66) Gamma Radiography Unit. March 21. E.S.B. 1458/66.
(11/66) Industrial X-ray Unit. February 28. E.S.B. 1459/66.
(14/66) Tin Ingots for Directorate of Supplies and Disposals. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 1488/66.
Gujarat Electricity Board:
(12/66) Gauge Glasses. March 4. E.S.B. 1949/66.
(12/66) Gauge Glasses. February 18. E.S.B. 1955/66.
Heavy Vehicles Factory, Madras:
(14/66) Noise Measuring Equipment. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1309/66.*
(14/66) Grinding Machine. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1310/66.*
(15/66) Vaporizers. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1311/66.*
(15/66) Telegraph Equipment for Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. March 31. E.S.B. 2681/66.
Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.:
(15/66) Insulating Boards. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 46117/65.*
(15/66) Channel Iron. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 46118/65.*
(15/66) Carbon Granules. March 28. E.S.B. 2671/66.

Seen together after signing a £200,000 contract for textile machinery, Mr. Declan Dwyer (right), chairman of the Sunbeam Wolsey Group, Cork and Mr. J. H. Caley, sales director of Prince-Smith & Stells Limited, Keighley, Yorkshire, who have gained the order. The machinery, a large number of uniflex spinning machines, will be installed at the Group's Tullamore, Offaly plant, Salts (Ireland) Ltd.

(14/66) Insulators for Madras Electricity System. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 46680/65.*
(10/66) Locomotive Traverser for Madras Port Trust. (Further Information.) No foreign exchange is available for this purchase. E.S.B. 46679/65.
(12/66) Oil and Oil Products for Maharashtra State Electricity Board. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 1436/66.*

IRAN

Tehran Electricity Authority:
(11/66) Telephone Exchanges. February 14. E.S.B. 1946/66.
(13/66) Lamps and Fittings. February 19. E.S.B. 2216/66.*
(13/66) Paper; Adhesive Tape for Iran Factories Corporation. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to March 5. E.S.B. 32234/65.*

IRAQ

(13/66) Dyestuffs; Chemicals; Wool Fibre; Wool and Nylon Yarns for Administration of Army Martyrs Factories. February 10. E.S.B. 2208/66.
Iraqi Ports Administration:
(13/66) Pipe Fittings. February 17. E.S.B. 2207/66.
(13/66) Timber. February 10. E.S.B. 2383/66.
Ministry of Defence:
(13/66) Leather Jackets. February 26. E.S.B. 2202/66.*
(13/66) Cinema Projector. February 26. E.S.B. 2203/66.*
(13/66) Portable Loudspeakers. February 22. E.S.B. 2204/66.*
(13/66) Blades for Cutting Machine. February 22. E.S.B. 2205/66.*
(13/66) Miscellaneous Materials. (Further Information.) February 26. E.S.B. 19333/65.
(13/66) Timber. February 19. E.S.B. 2206/66.*
Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs:
(13/66) Lattice and Tower Poles. February 22. E.S.B. 2209/66.
(13/66) Water Scheme. March 1. E.S.B. 2210/66.
(13/66) Water Supply Scheme. April 12. E.S.B. 2211/66.
(13/66) Sulphate of Alumina. February 22. E.S.B. 2212/66.
(13/66) Cable. February 15. E.S.B. 2213/66.
(13/66) Overhead Line Equipment. March 1. E.S.B. 2214/66.
(13/66) Transmission Line. March 1. E.S.B. 2215/66.
(13/66) Steel Pipes for Ministry of Oil. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1329/66.*
(12/66) Copper Wire for Posts, Telephones and Telegraphs Administration. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1022/66.*

KUWAIT

(11/66) Trailer and Tractor for Central Tenders Committee. February 13. E.S.B. 1942/66.*
(13/66) Studio Equipment for Kuwait Television Authority. February 15. E.S.B. 2434/66.
Ministry of Public Health:
(13/66) Medical Equipment. February 11. E.S.B. 2432/66.
(13/66) Operating Tables. February 23. E.S.B. 2433/66.

LIBYA

(11/66) Construction of Houses for Ministry of Public Works. February 14. E.S.B. 1965/66.

MALAYSIA

(13/66) Cable for Telecoms Stores and Workshops, Kuala Lumpur. Closing dates February 15 and 16. E.S.B. 2492/66.

MALTA

(12/66) Automatic Guillotine for The Treasury. February 9. E.S.B. 1980/66.*

MOZAMBIQUE

Ports, Railways and Transport Department:
(10/66) Wire Rope. February 14. E.S.B. 1499/66.
(14/66) Automotive Equipment. February 25. E.S.B. 2643/66.
(15/66) Hand Tools. February 23. E.S.B. 2641/66.
(15/66) Motor Spares. February 23. E.S.B. 2642/66.
(15/66) Spares for Goods Handling Machines. March 11. E.S.B. 2644/66.
(15/66) Machine Tools. March 14. E.S.B. 2645/66.

NIGERIA

(15/66) Drugs for Eastern Nigerian Tender Board. March 1. E.S.B. 2673/66.*

PAKISTAN

Directorate of Supply, Dacca:
(14/66) Electrical Laboratory Equipment. March 28. E.S.B. 2633/66.*
(15/66) Engines. February 21. E.S.B. 2629/66.*
(15/66) Workshop Equipment. February 22. E.S.B. 2630/66.*
(14/66) Furnaces. March 29. E.S.B. 2627/66.*
(14/66) Veterinary Instructional Equipment. February 28. E.S.B. 2631/66.*
(12/66) MS Sheets, Angles, Chains etc. for East Pakistan Inland Water Transport Authority. February 26. E.S.B. 1981/66.*
(11/66) Treadle Plate and Waxing Machines for Investment, Promotion and Supplies Directorate. February 14. E.S.B. 1964/66.

PORTUGAL

(12/66) Generator Sets for Empresa Termoelectrica Portuguesa. February 21. E.S.B. 1982/66.

SAUDI ARABIA

(15/66) Postal Scales for Ministry of Communications. March 2. E.S.B. 2667/66.

SINGAPORE

Ministry of Health:
(14/66) Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals. February 18. E.S.B. 2605/66.
(14/66) Equipment for Garbage Composing Plant. March 15. E.S.B. 2606/66.

SOUTH AFRICA

Cape Provincial Tender Board:
(14/66) Hospital Equipment. February 18. E.S.B. 2489/66.*
(14/66) Pipe Moulds. February 11. E.S.B. 2490/66.
(14/66) School Laboratory Equipment. February 11. E.S.B. 2607/66.*
State Tender Board:
(12/66) Kahn Shaker. February 11. E.S.B. 1994/66.*
(12/66) Laboratory Equipment. February 14. E.S.B. 1995/66.*
(12/66) Medical Supplies. February 10. E.S.B. 1998/66.*
(12/66) Streptomycin Sulphate. February 10. E.S.B. 1999/66.*
(13/66) Electrical Components. February 9. E.S.B. 1987/66.*
(13/66) Steel Channel. February 9. E.S.B. 1986/66.*
(13/66) Syringes. February 11. E.S.B. 1997/66.*
(13/66) Torque Link. February 10. E.S.B. 1990/66.*
(13/66) Dovetailing Machine. February 10. E.S.B. 1989/66.*
(13/66) Radio Monitoring Equipment. February 9. E.S.B. 1988/66.*

(Continued on page 199)

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Board of Trade Journal Supplement on

Overseas Trade Promotions

On March 4, the Board of Trade Journal will publish an illustrated supplement on 'Overseas Trade Promotions'.

Articles will include:

- ★ The work of Fairs Branch, Board of Trade
- ★ Improved 'Joint Venture' terms
- ★ The British Week at Hong Kong
- ★ The British Week at Lyons
- ★ British Weeks at Toronto and Brussels
- ★ All British Fairs
- ★ A full calendar of forthcoming events.

Editorial inquiries to the Board of Trade Journal, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Abbey 7877 Ext. 2654/5).

Advertising inquiries to H.M.S.O., Room D94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (City 9876 Ext. 6147).

SUDAN

(15/66) Chemicals for Khartoum Tannery. February 15. E.S.B. 2665/66.*

THAILAND

(15/66) Road Maintenance Equipment for Department of Highways. February 11-28. E.S.B. 2680/66.
(15/66) Textile Printing Machinery for Department of Industrial Promotion. February 15. E.S.B. 2678/66.
(11/66) Parachutes for the Directorate of Air Engineering. February 24. E.S.B. 1934/66.
(15/66) X-ray Equipment for Medical Service Department. February 17. E.S.B. 2677/66.*
(12/66) Transformers for Metropolitan Electricity Authority. February 16. E.S.B. 1993/66.*

TURKEY

(15/66) Rock Bits for Bank of Municipalities. February 24. E.S.B. 2663/66.
(14/66) Soil Laboratory Equipment; Machine Tools; Saw Mill and Woodshop Equipment; Photo-Film Equipment for General Directorate of Land and Settlement. March 31. E.S.B. 2604/66.*
PTT Administration:
(14/66) Steel Wire Rope. February 11. E.S.B. 2603/66.*
(14/66) Telephone Sets. February 21. E.S.B. 2602/66.*
(15/66) Diesel and Electric Locomotives for TCDD Isletmesi, Merkez Alim ve Satin. March 31. E.S.B. 2646/66.
(11/66) Searchlights and Screens for Turkish Maritime Bank. February 9. E.S.B. 1970/66.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

US Corps of Engineers:
(13/66) Testing Apparatus. February 10. E.S.B. 2468/66.*
(14/66) Generator. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 783/66.*

URUGUAY

(10/66) Lead for Corte Electoral. February 15. E.S.B. 1916/66.
State Oil Refinery:
(11/66) Equipment for Producing Nitric Acid. February 11. E.S.B. 1923/66.
(11/66) Insecticides. February 9. E.S.B. 1924/66.
(15/66) Air Compressor. Closing date postponed to February 16. E.S.B. 45143/65.
State Railways:
(10/66) Rail Jacks: February 17. E.S.B. 1919/66.
(11/66) Powdered Red Lead. February 16. E.S.B. 1920/66.

VIETNAM

Central Purchasing Authority:
(13/66) Plywood. February 16. E.S.B. 2219/66.*
(13/66) Vacuum Extractors. February 16. E.S.B. 2220/66.*
(13/66) Judo Mats. February 9. E.S.B. 2218/66.*
(13/66) Laboratory Equipment and Glassware. February 16. E.S.B. 2221/66.*
(15/66) Hospital Equipment. February 18. E.S.B. 2660/66.*
(15/66) Hospital Equipment. February 18. E.S.B. 2659/66.*
(15/66) Refrigerators; Air Conditioners. February 18. E.S.B. 2661/66.*
(15/66) Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Plant. February 18. E.S.B. 2662/66.*

ZAMBIA

(11/66) Surgical Instruments for Central Supply and Tender Board. February 11. E.S.B. 1960/66.*

A Guy Invincible being loaded with paper from Sweden, prior to its transportation to Messrs. Bowaters at Ellesmere Port.

Agency and export opportunities, market surveys, etc.

Further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 427). Please quote reference number, country and commodity in all inquiries.

The number in brackets indicates the Bulletin in which published.

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to British manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H28, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Algeria/Syria
(13/66) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 15909/G.

Australia
(11/66) Manufacture under licence – heat exchangers. E.S.B. 30463/65.
(14/66) Decimal Currency. E.S.B. 2564/66.

Austria
(13/66) Vienna Autumn Trade Fair. E.S.B. 2106/66.

Belgium
(13/66) Agency inquiry for diesel and petrol engines; electric motors; high voltage installation equipment; hoisting apparatus. E.S.B. 2381/66.
(13/66) Inquiry for dust extraction equipment. E.S.B. 40032/65.

Bolivia
(11/66) Inquiry for alcoholic beverages; caustic soda; tinned foodstuffs. E.S.B. 1854/66.
(11/66) Inquiry for plastic welding equipment. E.S.B. 1807/66.
(12/66) Inquiry for adhesive tape. E.S.B. 2311/66.
(13/66) Inquiry for steel bending machines. E.S.B. 2172/66.

British Honduras
(11/66) Inquiry in respect of equipment and supplies for tobacco industry. E.S.B. 1831/66.

Canada
(10/66) Agency inquiry for ventilation equipment for mines. E.S.B. 1680/66.
(12/66) Inquiry for children's trains; pedal and electrically driven boats; recreational equipment; small furnishings. E.S.B. 6675/63.
(13/66) Inquiry for rotary kiln sections; steel. E.S.B. 2105/66.
(15/66) Inquiry for kitchen accessories and gadgets; metal housewares – further information. E.S.B. 462/66.

Chile
(13/66) Agency inquiry for broadcasting equipment; microwave equipment. E.S.B. 2367/66.

Congo, Democratic Republic of
(15/66) Inquiry for interior building fixtures and fittings. E.S.B. 2124/66.

Cyprus/United Arab Republic
(14/66) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 5340/G.

Fiji
(11/66) Inquiry for dredging equipment. E.S.B. 46791/65.

Finland
(11/66) Agency inquiry for ready-cut rags. E.S.B. 1532/66.

France
(11/66) Inquiry for amplifiers; electronic equipment; radio sets; record players; tape recorders and accessories; television sets, aerials and accessories. E.S.B. 1753/66.
(12/66) Inquiry for small boat fittings. E.S.B. 2190/66.

Germany, Federal Republic of
(10/66) Agency inquiry for furniture. E.S.B. 1688/66.
(11/66) Agency inquiry for furniture. E.S.B. 1686/66.
(14/66) Agency inquiry for foodstuffs; spices. E.S.B. 2228/66.
(15/66) Agency inquiry for electronic data processing machines; equipment and accessories; office equipment and machinery. E.S.B. 45321/65.
(12/66) Inquiry for plain bearings. E.S.B. 2026/66.
(14/66) Inquiry for power and telephone cables. E.S.B. 2234/66.

Greece
(12/66) Agency inquiry for woollen textiles. E.S.B. 2127/66.

Iran
(15/66) Inquiry for metals; semi-bushes; workshop machinery. E.S.B. 2402/66.

Iraq
(13/66) Agency inquiry for conduit tubing. E.S.B. 2356/66.
(13/66) Inquiry for palladium. E.S.B. 2365/66.

Israel
(10/66) Agency inquiry for valves, cocks and fittings. E.S.B. 1638/66.
(12/66) Agency inquiry for domestic electrical appliances. E.S.B. 2144/66.
(12/66) Agency inquiry for paper tissues; polythene tubes. E.S.B. 2198/66.
(12/66) Inquiry for chemicals. E.S.B. 2321/66.
(15/66) Inquiry for brocades; toys. E.S.B. 2504/66.

Italy
(10/66) Agency inquiry for children's clothing. E.S.B. 1679/66.

Italy/Albania
(13/66) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 2292/G.

Italy/Morocco
(11/66) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 3941/G.

Jamaica
(13/66) Inquiry for hose connections; machine for installation of connections. E.S.B. 2368/66.

Japan
(12/66) Inquiry for woollen suitings and coatings; synthetic materials. E.S.B. 1849/66.

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(13/66) Inquiry for antiseptics; chemicals; medical and analysing instruments. E.S.B. 22078/65.

Jordan
(14/66) Agency inquiry for electric and telephone cables; transformers. E.S.B. 2143/66.

Kenya
(11/66) Agency inquiry for elastic. E.S.B. 36191/65.

Kuwait
(11/66) Agency inquiry for concrete mixers and vibrators; hoists and cranes. E.S.B. 1564/66.

Luxembourg
(11/66) Inquiry for caravans. E.S.B. 1684/66.
(11/66) Inquiry for lawn mowers. E.S.B. 1682/66.

Malaysia
(15/66) Inquiry for canned food. E.S.B. 2361/66.

Morocco/Greece
(13/66) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 9294/G.

Morocco/Spain
(13/66) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 6713/2/G.

Netherlands
(13/66) Agency inquiry for automation apparatus; control and measuring equipment; electronic power supplies. E.S.B. 2100/66.

Nicaragua
(12/66) Agency inquiry for boxes; paint brushes. E.S.B. 2174/66.

Nigeria
(14/66) Agency inquiry for hollow-ware; office equipment. E.S.B. 2374/66.

North Korea/United Arab Republic (Egypt)
(12/66) Trade Agreement.

Pakistan
(12/66) Inquiry for compressors; electrolytic copper ingots. E.S.B. 21607/65.

Portugal
(14/66) Inquiry for catering and kitchen equipment. E.S.B. 45416/65.

Saudi Arabia
(11/66) Inquiry for cables and wires. E.S.B. 1803/66.
(11/66) Inquiry for dental materials. E.S.B. 1837/66.
(12/66) Inquiry for meat mincing machines. E.S.B. 1882/66.
(12/66) Inquiry for equipment for school clinic. E.S.B. 1769/66.

Singapore
(12/66) Agency inquiry for buttons; hair and rayon linings; rubberized webbing thread. E.S.B. 1756/66.

Solomon Islands
(11/66) Inquiry for hospital supplies; medical equipment – Further Information. E.S.B. 37073/65.

South Africa
(14/66) Agency inquiry for electrical appliances and accessories. E.S.B. 2240/66.

Sudan
(11/66) Inquiry for pressing and wrapping machines. E.S.B. 1020/66.

A highly specialized sales team left London for Canada recently to promote REX, Associated Electrical Industries Ltd.'s reed electronic exchange system. Claimed to be the most advanced telephone system in the world, it has been developed by the AEI Telecommunications Group, specially for the export market. During the tour, which will include Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vernon, B.C., the team will visit prospective customers and present illustrated lectures describing the system. Before leaving, Mr. Alan J. Barnes and Mr. John Mumford (left and centre) are seen here talking to Mr. E. H. Ouston (right), general manager of AEI Telecommunications Group, in front of a mimic display unit which will be used to illustrate the lectures.

Switzerland
(10/66) Agency inquiry for household articles; toys. E.S.B. 1670/66.
(11/66) Agency inquiry for paint and varnish industry raw materials; synthetic resins. E.S.B. 3664/64.
(10/66) Inquiry for upholstery fabric. E.S.B. 1600/66.
(15/66) Temporary exemption from Customs duty. C.R.E. 7361/2/G.

Syrian Arab Republic
(12/66) Inquiry for garage equipment. E.S.B. 1640/66.

Trinidad and Tobago
(11/66) Agency inquiry for fabrics and plastics for the furniture industry. E.S.B. 1891/66.
(14/66) Inquiry for handbag accessories; plastic and vinyl fabrics. E.S.B. 2080/66.

Uganda
(12/66) Inquiry for fittings and components for electric cookers; metal bending equipment. E.S.B. 1885/66.

United States of America
(11/66) Inquiry for foodstuffs. E.S.B. 24390/65.
(12/66) Inquiry for steel letter opener blades. E.S.B. 1785/66.
(12/66) Inquiry for teapots. E.S.B. 2130/66.
(13/66) Manufacture under licence in Britain – miscellaneous scientific industrial and commercial products. E.S.B. 2168/66.
(13/66) Trade Exhibitions. E.S.B. 2397/66.
(14/66) Inquiry for horsehide fronts. E.S.B. 2322/66.

Various Countries
(11/66) United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund) – Further Information. G.D. 287/65.

Yugoslavia/Cuba
(11/66) Trade Protocol. C.R.E. 2526/G.

Yugoslavia/Guinea
(12/66) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 3264/G.

Yugoslavia/Rumania
(13/66) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 5328/G.

Yugoslavia/United Arab Republic (Egypt)
(11/66) Trade Protocol. C.R.E. 1088/G.

Report on Overseas Trade

Prepared by the Statistics Division of the Board of Trade

Summarizes each month the broad pattern of United Kingdom trade. It includes tables of imports, trade in commodity groups with the principal areas of the world, exports and balance of trade by countries, indices of volume changes and import and export prices. "... *essential statistical data on the really important aspects of this country's trade ... in exceedingly convenient form.*"—*The Times.* Monthly **4s.** (*by post* 4*s.* 5*d.*). Annual subscription **£2 14s.**) including postage.

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Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and import regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

TURKEY

Global import quotas and liberalization lists

THE TURKISH authorities announced on January 4, 1966, the sixteenth list of global quotas and the liberalization lists covering the first half of 1966. Full details of the quota lists are given below, and exporters are reminded that applications to import under the quotas must be made by Turkish importers before February 4, 1966. Against import licence applications importers are required to lodge the following cash guarantees, which are based on percentages of the Turkish lira equivalent of the amount of foreign exchange applied for:

(a) 30 per cent for importers' quotas.
(b) 10 per cent for industrialists' quotas. (1 per cent only for the investments quota of the State and Private Sectors shown against Serial No. 416).

Import licences will be valid for six months. The liberalization lists will be published in next week's *Board of Trade Journal*.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E53, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

SIXTEENTH QUOTA LIST

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
1	05.15.20	Only poly-hybrid silk worm eggs. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	213	
2	08.01.20	Only coconut	10	—	
	12.07.90	Only wormwood			
	13.03.40	Pectin			
3	09.01.11	Raw coffee beans. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Customs and Monopolies)	—	1	
4	09.04.10	Black pepper (whole)	10	20	
5	09.04.90	Allspice	10	10	
	09.05	Vanilla			
	06	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers			
	07	Cloves (whole)			
	08	Nutmeg			
	09.10.10	Saffron			
	90	Other spices			
6	12.01.20	Copra	25	—	
7	13.01.10	Only henna	—	1	
8	15.05.10	Only pure lanolin	30	5	
	15.11.10	Glycerin (codex quality only) — Only for medical preparations			
	25.08 / 28.42.42	Pure chalk only			
9	15.04.90	Whale oil only	40	5	
	15.07.11	Castor oil			
10	15.03.10 / 20	Oleostearin			
	15.06	Other animal oils and fats			
	15.07.25	Palm oil	200	10	
	26	Coco oil			
	27	Palmist oil			
	38	Non-edible, fixed vegetable oils used in industry			
	15.10.10	Industrial oleic acids			
	15.12.10	Whale oil (hydrogenated)			
11	17.02.29	Only caramelized sugar	5	5	
12	18.01	Cocoa beans	400	—	
	18.04	Cocoa butter (fat or oil)			
13	15.03.10 / 20	Oleo-oil and others — For baby food manufacturing only	10	—	
	15.07.26	Coco oil			
14	13.03.40	Other vegetable saps and extracts	50	—	
	21.07.90	Only soft drink concentrates (For soft drink manufacturers equipped with automatic bottle washing and bottling plants.)			
15	23.07	Vitamins, antibiotics, isominerals, medical preventives and other additives for animal feed and fodder. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	30	
16	25.03 / 28.02.30	Sulphur of all kinds, other than sublimed sulphur, precipitated sulphur and colloidal sulphur (for manufacturers of coating material for automotive tyres)	10	—	
17	25.17	Only flintstone (for ceramics manufacturers)	10	—	
18	25.23.21	Artificial Portland cement. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	—	1	
19	25.07.90	Other (including bentonite)	60	—	
	28.22	Manganese oxides			
	38.01.10	Artificial graphite			
20	25.24	Asbestos	500	—	
21	27.04	High quality coke coal. (For carbide and ferro-chrome industry)	150	—	
	38.19	Only sodenberg paste (for carbide and ferro-chrome industry)			
22	27.10.20	Kerosene and similar (standard solvents excluded)	—	1	
	27.10.31	Gas oil and similar			
	27.10.32	Fuel oil and similar (At the disposal of the Ministry of Power and Natural Resources.)			
23	27.12	rtm Vaseline (petroleum jelly)	5	5	
	28.30.31	Only pure ammonium chloride			
24	26.01.76	Only rutile extracted from titanium	50	—	
	44.12	Only wood flour			
	47.01.70	Only cellulose powder			
25	27.06	Only creosote oil	1	—	
26	28.08.10	Sulphuric acid (only chemically pure)	10	5	
	28.09.10	Nitric acid (only chemically pure)			
	28.09.20	Sulphonitric acid			
	28.16.30	Only aqueous ammonia solution (codex purity or purer)			
	28.35	Sulphides (only chemically pure)			
27	28.17.10	Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda)	150	25	AID (1)
28	28.17.20	Potassium hydroxide	50	15	AID (1)
	30	Sodium peroxide			
	40	Potassium peroxide			
29	28.21	Chromium oxides and chrome hydroxide (excluding chromic acid and chrome trioxide)	50	10	
	28.46.10	Borax (only codex quality)			
	28.47.50	Chromates (zinc chromates and chrome yellows other than chemically pure chrome yellows excluded)			
	60	Potassium bichromate			
	90	Others			
30	28.23.10	Iron oxides (excluding synthetic iron oxide yellow and red pigments and natural iron oxides	10	5	
	28.23.29	Iron hydroxide (excluding synthetic iron oxide yellow and red pigments and natural iron oxides)			
31	28.25	Titanium oxides	For manufacturers of construction material 80	—	
	29.15.90	Plastifiers			
	32.06	Pigments and dyestuffs used in colouring plastics			
	32.07.40	Other colouring matter (excluding pigments produced through treatment of earth colours, classified under Heading No. 25.09 with ammonium or potassium hydroxide, or brightening with organo-synthetic dyestuffs; pigments containing zinc sulphur; iron oxide and its hydroxides added with organic dyestuffs; lead oxide, iron oxides, zinc chromate and chrome yellows)			
	38.19.20	Other chemical substances			
	39.02.10	Liquid and paste products			

(*Continued on next page*)

TURKEY, *continued*

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
32	28.31.10	Only calcium hypochlorite	10	—	
33	28.37	Sulphites and hyposulphites (excluding sodium sulphite and sodium hyposulphite)	25	5	
34	28.39.21 31.02.20	Ammonium nitrate (excluding ammonium protoxide)	10	—	
35	28.42.13	Sodium carbonate (soda)	90	20	
36	28.42.17 42	Lead carbonate (lead white) Precipitate of calcium carbonate	10	5	
37	28.25 32.07.40	Titanium oxides Other colouring matter (excluding pigments produced through treatment of earth colours, classified under 25.09 with ammonium or potassium hydroxide, or brightening with organo-synthetic dyestuffs; pigments containing zinc sulphur: iron oxide and its hydroxides added with organic dyestuffs: lead oxide, iron oxide, zinc chromate and chrome yellows)	For requirements other than paint manufacturers 150	25	
38	35.05.90 13.03.40 27.10.20 28.38.51 59 28.49 38.12.10 38.12.20	Only soluble starch Other White spirit Iron sulphate Nickel sulphate Precious minerals in colloidal form and other Mordant preparations used in the textile industry (binders excluded) Other (excluding those with starch or dextrine)	40	20	
39	28.56.10	Silicon carbide. (For the manufacturers of abrasives)	10	—	
40	29.01.42	Only xylol. (For use in manufacturing agricultural pesticides)	50	—	
41	29.14.31	Formic acid	10	10	
42	29.15.90	Others (excluding phthalic anhydride and plastifiers)	10	—	
43	29.15.90 39.01.10 39.02.10	Products and plastifiers produced through condensation, poly-condensation, poly-addition, polymerization and copolymerization for manufacturing electrical materials (alkyl resins modified or unmodified excluded). (Manufacturers of plastic pipes cannot benefit from this quota)	200	—	
44	30.03.11 13 14 15 16 17 29 40 50	Procaine penicillin with aluminium monostearate Chloromicetin and derivatives Aureomycin and terramycin and derivatives Para-amino-salicylic acid and its salts Isonicotinic acid, hydrasite and derivatives Thiosemicarbasite and derivatives Other Second class preparations Third class preparations (At the disposal of the Ministry of Health.)	— —	350 —	
45	30.03.40 50	Second class preparations Third class preparations (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture.)	— —	— 50	
46	30.04.11 12 13 19 30.05.10 30.07.90 50.08	Medicated gauze Medical oil cloth and sticking plaster Medicated cotton wadding Other Sterile surgical catgut Only medical plastic tape Only silk thread catgut (Subject to the permission of the Ministry of Health.)	— —	— 20	
47	34.07.10	Dental impression wax	—	10	
48	32.05 06 07	Pigments and dyestuffs and other matter used in colouring plastic and rubber batches in plastic and rubber industries (excluding pigments produced through treatment of earth colours, classified under 25.09 with ammonium or potassium hydroxide, or brightening with organo-synthetic dyestuffs; pigments containing zinc sulphur: iron oxide and its hydroxides added with organic dyestuffs; lead oxides, iron oxides, zinc chromate and chrome yellows)	25	—	
49	32.06 32.07.10	Colour lakes Ultramarine	40	10	
50	32.09.11	Only synthetic varnish for cosmetics	10	10	
51	32.09.11 12 21	Only stencil lake (for textile industry)	40	—	
52	32.09.12	Chloro-rubber varnishes	10	5	
53	32.09.11 32.09.21	Synthetic varnishes. (For factories equipped with fibreboard lacquering facilities) Synthetic paints. (For factories equipped with fibreboard lacquering facilities)	20	—	
54	32.09.19	Varnishes for caoutchouc and other rubber industry	20	—	
55	32.09.19	Special varnish . (For factories that manufacture enamelled wires)	30	—	
56	32.09.19	Special varnish. (For metal printing)	20	—	
57	32.09.21 39	Only cellulosic nacre dyes. (For perfumery and button industries)	10	—	
58	32.09.39	Only light-reflecting paints	—	10	
59	32.09.39	Finishing dyes for textile industry only	20	—	AID (2)
60	32.10	Paints	—	10	
61	32.13.21	India ink, copying ink, duplicator ink and similar inks (excluding stamp pad ink and black duplicator ink)	—	10	
62	32.13.29	Concentrate ink and ballpoint ink	30	—	
63	33.01.22	Mint	5	—	
64	33.01.23 24 25 29 33.02 33.04	Citronella Melisse (Melissa aromatica) Ylang-ylang Other Terpenic by-products of deterpenation of volatile oils Volatile oils	30	10	
65	33.04 33.01.29 33.05.20	Volatile oils Other Other	50	10	
66	34.02 29.14.31 15.04.90 15.07.11 15.06	Surface-active organic preparations, surface-active preparations and washing preparations (excluding those containing soap, dodecylbenzol sulphonates, 'alkylarylsulphonate' pigment binders) Formic acid Whale oil only Castor oil Other animal oils and fats (For manufacturers of leather and textile auxiliary preparations.)	100	—	AID (3)
67	34.02	Surface-active organic preparations, surface-active preparations and washing preparations (excluding those containing soap, dodecylbenzol sulphonates, 'alkylarylsulphonate' pigment binders). (For agricultural emulsion chemicals and sundry chemicals manufacturers)	100	—	
68	34.02	Surface-active organic preparations, surface-active preparations and washing preparations (excluding those containing soap, dodecylbenzol sulphonates, 'alkylarylsulphonate' pigment binders) (For agricultural emulsion chemicals and sundry chemical manufacturing.) (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	200	—	
69	35.01.10	Lactic caseine. (For use in the manufacture of agricultural chemicals)	10	—	
70	35.03.11 19	Gelatine and gelatine derivatives Other	5	5	
71	35.06.90	Other prepared glues and adhesives (excluding casein glue, hide and bone glues, fish glue, starch glue and dextrin, natural rubber solutions and polyvinyl acetate base adhesives, Neoprene base synthetic rubber solutions, and any and all glues and adhesives in containers of 70 gr. or smaller)	30	10	
72	36.01 36.03 36.04 36.05	Gunpowder Blasting and detonating fuses Caps and detonating (blasting caps) Pyrotechnic articles (excluding fireworks) (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	75	—	
73	37.01.20 37.02.22 29	Sensitized, unexposed photographic plates and flat films Photographic films (unexposed) Other	20	65	AID (2
74	37.02.21	Unexposed cinematographic films (non-inflammable types only)	50	10	
75	37.03	Undeveloped, photo-recording sensitized papers for recorder apparatus. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Health)	—	5	
76	37.03	Sensitized papers, cards and cloth (excluding exposed or unexposed but undeveloped photosensitive papers, ozalid or similar papers)	—	100	
77	37.05	Plates, films, sheets	5	5	
78	38.03.10 90	Activated carbons Other	65	—	
79	38.03.20	Diatomite	65	—	
80	38.13	Pickling preparations for metal surfaces	—	15	
81	38.14	Anti-knock preparations and other	—	25	AID (2)
82	38.19.20	Cyanide compounds and salts and preparations used for hardening and tempering steel (for chain and drill bit manufacturers and for manufacturers that process the bolts and nuts for surface hardening)	15	—	
83	38.19.20	Chemical products and preparations of the chemical and/or allied industries not elsewhere specified or included (excluding pigment binders, and cold and hot patches and gum-lactic used on pneumatic tubes)	500	25	AID (2)
84	38.19.20	Only chemical preparations for wood impregnation. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	10	—	

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
85	38.19.20	Additives for the improvement of molten metals and foundry (for foundry industries)	10	—	
86	38.19.20 39.02.10	Only polyacrylic and polymeric acrylic derivatives used in dentistry (in powder and liquid form to be contained in special packages of up to 25 kg. max.) (for plastic false teeth manufacturing)	—	10	
87	38.19.20 39.02.10	Only ion-exchangers	10	5	
88	38.19.20 39.02.10	Acrylics used in dentistry (in powder and liquid form to be packed in small containers of up to 2 kg. max.)	—	25	
89	34.02 38.12 38.19.20 39.02	Only auxiliary materials for textile industry (excluding those containing soap, dodecylbenzol sulphonate, 'alkylarylsulphonate' and pigment binders, starching agents of starch or dextrin and homo-polymer polyvinyl acetate and co-polymers)	60	—	
	39.03.90	Only starching materials for textile industries			
90	34.02 38.12 38.19.20 39.02.10	Only auxiliary materials for textile industry (excluding those containing soap, dodecylbenzol sulphonate, 'alkylarylsulphonate' and homo-polymer polyvinyl acetate and copolymers)	35	—	
91	29.15.90 39.01	Plastifiers only Condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products (excluding polyester plates, and alkyd resins – modified or unmodified, polyester resins and lakes)	Sheets and plates produced by press bonding of artificial resin impregnated paper sheet (laminated plastic material) and all sponged plastics excluded.		
	39.02.10	Liquid and paste products and other (excluding polyester plates and homo-polymer polyvinyl acetate, como-polymers and co-polymers)	1,800	—	AID (1)
	39.03.40 39.04	Liquid or paste products and other Hardened albuminoids (excluding galalith plates and rods)			
	39.05	Natural resins modified by fusion; others (excluding colophony resins) ($100,000 portion hereof is at the disposal of the Ministry of Industry for manufacture of polyethylene fertilizer bags).			
92	38.19.20 39.01.10 39.02.10	Polymerization and copolymerization products, products and preparations of the chemical industries (for the chemical and plastics industries) (excluding homo-polymer polyvinyl acetate, copolymers, polyester resins, lakes alkyd resins – modified or unmodified – and binders)	200	—	
93	39.01.10 02.10 03.40 39.05	Synthetic resins and cellulose derivatives (excluding alkyd resins – modified or unmodified, polyester resins and lacquers, and chemical derivatives of natural rubber only (excluding homo-polymer polyvinyl acetate and copolymers)	(Only for fibreboard, plywood, matches, spools and rubber factories.) 200	—	
94	29.15 39.02.10 34.02.20	Plastifiers only Polyvinyl alcohol only Surface-active preparations (excluding those containing soap, dodecylbenzol, sulphonate, 'alkylaryilsulphonate' pigment binders)	(Only for manufacturers of polyvinyl acetate.) 100	—	
	39.03.40	Only hydroxyethyl cellulose and carboxymethyl cellulose			
	29.14.31	Formic acid			
95	39.01 02 03 04 05 06	Only sheet products that reflect the light and used for traffic signs (excluding acrylic based plastics)	15	—	
96	39.01 02 03 04 05 06	Only sheet products that reflect the light and used for traffic signs (excluding acrylic based plastics)	(For manufacturing triangular traffic sign posts.) 15	—	
97	39.01.10 39.02.10 39.03.40 39.05	Synthetic resins and cellulose derivatives (excluding modified or unmodified alkyd resins, polyester resins and lakes) only chemical derivatives of the natural rubber (excluding homo-polymer, polyvinyl acetate and copolymers)	(For manufacturers of synthetic rubber solution of rubber, neoprene base, and artificial sole and insole.) 50	—	
98	39.01.90	Sheets and plates produced by press bonding of artificial resin impregnated paper sheets (laminated plastic material)	—	1	
99	39.01.90	Only bakelized cardboard plates (excluding decorative plates)	—	10	
	39.03.50	Vulcanized fibre			
	39.01	Only phenol-fibre plate			
100	39.02.10 90	Only polyvinyl butyrol. (For manufacturers of flexiglass – 'safety glass')	10	—	
101	39.02.10	Polyvinyl chloride, polystyrene, polyethylene (for manufacturers of plastic separators of storage batteries)	30	—	
102	39.02.10	Polyvinyl acetate in the form of granules or pellets (for manufacturers of adhesives)	10	—	
103	39.02.90	Only plastic sheets and plates. (For industries with vacuum moulding presses) (excluding acrylic sheets)	20	—	
104	39.03.12 39.03.90	rtm Cellophane (cellulose wrapping) paper (the particular type of adhesive to be applied hot)	10	—	
105	39.03.40	Only carboxymethyl cellulose	10	—	
106	39.03.90 70.15.12 90.03	Only celluloid sheets Sun glass lenses Only metallic parts for spectacle frames } For spectacle manufacturers	40	—	
107	39.03.90	Only celluloid sheets and pipes	40	15	AID (2)
108	39.04.90	Only gelalith in sheets and rods	15	5	AID (2)
109	40.01.20 38.19.20 13.02.21	Only gum-lastic (for chewing gum manufacturers) Gum-mastic	10	—	
110	40.06.29	Other (excluding natural rubber adhesives, hot and cold tube patch rubbers, and homopolymer polyvinyl acetate and co-polymer and synthetic rubber adhesives based on neoprene) (synthetic and natural rubber based adhesives applied on the carrying surface of cellulose wrapping and similar other artificial plastics included)	—	10	
111	40.02	Synthetic rubber (for oil seal manufacturers)	20	—	
112	40.06 40.08 40.14.20	Door seal rubber strips for refrigerators (magnetic or other)	—	5	
113	40.06 40.08 40.14.20 82.03	Only rubber squeeges for film printers Only squeegee files for film printers	10	—	
114	40.07.10	Unsheathed (bare) rubber filaments (excluding square section filament and No. 60 or larger diameter rounds)	10	5	
115	40.09.10	1" or larger bore special pneumatic hoses for pneumatic guns and others (Only those capable of withstanding a min. 40 atm. pressure operation for a period of 2 hours)	—	10	
116	40.11.11 12 21 22	Only automotive pneumatic tyres and tubes of sizes and types and qualities not manufactured in Turkey; (excluding bicycle tyres and tubes) (including motorcycle tyres and tubes) (At the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	800	AID (2)
117	40.11	Only bicycle tyres and tubes	—	20	
118	40.12 13.10 13.20	Medical goods (excluding teats kitchen and industrial gloves, babies' bed-sheets and hot water bottles, ice bags, beach mattresses and pillows).	—	5	
	16.10	X-ray protective aprons			
119	40.14.20	Other (excluding babies' bed-sheets, white side-walls for automotive tyres, hot water bottles, ice bags, beach mattresses and pillows, floor mats for automobiles, etc., pedal rubbers and cold and hot patches)	—	10	
120	41.01.11 15.16 21 25	Bovine hides, fresh (up to 15 kgs) Bovine hides, dried (up to 15 kgs) Calf hides, fresh (all types) Calf hides, dried (all types)	500	—	AID (4)
121	44.03.30 80	Mine shaft poles (At the disposal of the Ministry of Power and Natural Resources)	—	1	
122	44.03.40	Veneer woods of species not growing in Turkey	20	—	
123	44.03.40	Only Balsam tree	—	2	
124	44.11.21	Wooden shoe nails (pegs)	—	2	
125	44.03.50	Only pulp wood for shredding machines (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry	5	—	
126	44.05 44.14	Sliced boards for box manufacturing (for packing of export goods) (At the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	1	
127	45.03	Articles of natural cork (excluding cork stoppers)	—	5	
128	45.04	Agglomerated cork and articles thereof	75	10	
129	48.01.20	Papers of 50-55 gr/sq.m. substance (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry	5	—	
130	48.01.30	Coloured papers for carbon paper manufacture	35	—	
131	48.01.41	Printing paper and stationery paper	—	1	
132	48.01.41	Printing and stationery papers (for ozalid, gummed paper, milimetric graph paper and similar special quality paper manufacture)	40	—	
133	48.01.42 43	Sulphite paper, wrapping (for waxed paper manufacturers)	20	—	
134	48.01.42	Hutbac paper only (less than 19 gr/sq.m. substance)	—	50	
	48.05.90	Other (At the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce (for exporters)			

(*Continued on next page*)

TURKEY, *continued*

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
135	48.01.44	Kraft paper	1,500	—	AID (1)
136	48.01.61 48.10 48.21.29	Cigarette paper (Monopoly item) Filter paper for cigarette filters	180	—	
137	48.01.64	Cardboard in rolls, for the manufacture of statistical cards, 155 180 gr/sq.m. substance	50	—	
138	48.01.62 63 69 48.03 48.05.90 48.06.10 48.07	Blotting paper Drawing paper Other papers Only parchment and imitation parchment papers Other Only graph papers, for recording instruments Impregnated, coated, surface coloured, surface decorated or printed papers and paperboards (excluding carbon papers in rolls or sheets, of all sizes and colours gummed papers, paraffin papers, leather-grain embossed paperboards and flock papers	85	15	
139	48.01.69 48.07.30	Decalcomania backing paper	15	—	
140	32.09.19 48.04	Special varnish for manufacturing decalcomania Only tarred kraft paper (for fertilizer plants)	35	—	
141	48.08	Filter blocks of paper pulp	—	5	
142	48.13.20	Stencils (waxed paper used for duplication works)	—	15	
143	48.13.30	Other copying and duplicating papers (excluding carbon papers of all colours)	—	5	
144	48.15.90 48.21.29 49.08	Only cards for electro-magnetic calculators fitted with magnetic tapes Cards for address printers Transfers intended for making impressions of letters, symbols and markings	—	15	
145	49.08	Industrial transfers (delaccomania)	20	—	
146	49.11.11 14	Printed pictures and photographs Other	—	2	
147	51.01.10 51.03.10	Synthetic fishing net yarn (for manufacturers of fishing nets)	200	—	
148	51.01.21 31 41 51 51.03.21	Yarn of man-made continuous fibres (Only for velvet and label manufacturers)	750	—	AID (5)
149	51.01.22 32 42 52 51.03.25	Yarn of synthetic continuous fibres (tricot and tulle drapery industry)	520	—	AID (6)
150	51.01.22 32 42 52 51.03.25	Yarn of synthetic continuous fibres (for hosiery industry)	260	—	AID (6)
151	51.01.22 32 42 52 51.03.25	Yarn of synthetic continuous fibres (for 'mousse' yarn spinning industry)	260	—	AID (6)
152	51.01.22 32 42 52 51.03.25	Yarn of synthetic continuous fibres (for silk textiles and other industries)	260	—	AID (6)
153	51.01.10 51.02	Only synthetic fishing net Only synthetic fishing lines (to meet requirements of fishermen subject to the permission of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	10	
154	51.02	Monofils, strips, and similar, of man-made and synthetic materials, suitable for weaving (excluding imitation catgut) (for textile and knitting industries)	40	—	
155	51.02	Monofils, strips and similar, of man-made and synthetic fibres (excluding imitation catgut) (for brush and nylon zipper manufacture)	15	—	
156	51.02 52.01 74.03.29	Monofils, strips and similar of man-made and synthetic fibres (excluding imitation catgut) Textile yarns spun with metal filaments Other copper alloy wires	For silk textile 75	industry 5	
157	53.01.10	Merino wool (unclean). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry. Balance of this amount over and above $6,000,000 cannot be used through the cycle of XVI quota. The unused portion of this quota, if any, shall be transferred to the XVII quota)	12,000	—	
158	53.02.11 12 30 58.07	Animal hair suitable for spinning Other rabbit hair Fine animal hair not suitable for weaving Chenille yarn and other	20	10	
159	54.03.10	Flex yarn (metric No. 7 and finer)	10	5	
160	54.04.10	Shoe-sewing twine (metric No. 7 and finer)	—	5	
161	55.01	Long fibre cotton only. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce)	1	—	
162	55.05.90	Netting yarns	—	5	
163	55.09 32.07.40 32.06.10 32.02.29	Special fabric for typewriter ribbon Other colouring matter (excluding pigments produced through treatment of earth colours classified under heading 25.09 with ammonium or potassium hydroxide, or brightening with organo-synthetic dyestuffs; pigments containing zinc sulphur; iron oxide and its hydroxides added with organic dyestuffs; lead oxides and iron oxides; zinc chromate and chrome yellows) Only synthetic colour lakes Other prepared colours	For manufacturing machine tape only 35	— —	
164	56.01.20 02.20 04.20	Man-made discontinuous fibres suitable for weaving; waste	250	—	
165	56.01.10 02.10 04.10	Synthetic discontinuous fibres suitable for weaving; waste	300	—	AID (7)
166	57.02 57.04.22	Only manilla hemp Only other fibres of sisal and agave species (A minimum portion of $75,000 at the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture; for manufacture of harvester-binder cords.)	200	—	
167	57.03	Only jute fibres	80	—	
168	57.06.10	Jute yarn	15	—	
169	59.07.20	Tracing cloth	—	1	
170	59.15	Fire hoses with rubber lined bore; whether or not impregnated outside	—	20	
171	59.15.30	Only flax hoses	—	10	
172	59.17.11 12	Silken screening gauze Screening gauze of man-made or synthetic fibres	60	—	
173	59.17.20 90	Only pressing bags of synthetic fibres Only special fabrics used in asbestos industry	40	—	
174	60.06.10	Varicose vein stockings and elastic knee-caps	—	5	
175	68.03 68.05	Processed oilstone and products of natural or agglomerated oilstone Manual whetting or polishing stones)	—	10	
176	68.04.20 82.02	Only saws for cutting marble	25	5	
177	68.06 68.13	Only wet sanding sandpaper and bonded powder or granular abrasives (excluding emery sheets with plastic, cloth and paper backing except wet-sanding sandpaper), only worked asbestos and products thereof (excluding asbestos cord, vulcanized asbestos, fabrics, wicks, packing sheets, asbestos filter powder, flooring asbestos) (including gasketing sheets of Klingerite type)	30	30	
178	68.04.20	Only abrasive stones for industrial use	75	25	
179	69.02.20 90	Only semi-silica (SiO_2 75-85%) Clay fire bricks of less than 50% alumina content	100	—	
180	69.09	Only ceramic utensils and articles used in laboratories, chemistry and other technical applications	—	5	
181	70.02 70.03	Enamel (rubine) glass Only glass rods and tubes (excluding tubes of outer diameter larger than 18 mm.)	200	5	
182	70.03	Only glass rod and tubes of outer diameters of 18-30 mm.	15	—	
183	70.08	Only convexed safety glass (excluding non-breakable, flat, laminated, security glass of single or multiple layers) (including non-breakable, convex, laminated, security glass of single or multiple layers)	—	40	AID (2)
184	70.20	Only glass fibres and fibreglass cords	5	—	
185	70.04 70.06 70.05.30	Armoured glass and other Translucent glass or decorated glass	—	5	
186	70.10.11	Only medicine bottles and phials of inert glass. (For pharmaceutical industries)	10	—	
187	70.13.10	Fire-resistant glass kitchenware (excluding tableware)	—	1	
188	70.14.10	Only incandescent lantern glass	5	10	
189	70.15.12	Sun glass lenses	—	5	
190	70.17.21	Glassware and utensils for laboratories, pharmaceutical and hygienic use	—	10	
191	70.20	Only textiles made of glass fibre. (For the manufacture of fibreglass)	25	—	
192	73.01.11	Pig and tempered iron	25	—	
193	73.03	Iron and steel scraps	900	—	
194	73.07.10	Blooms and billets. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	1,400	—	
195	73.10.10	Wire rod for manufacturing electrodes	250	—	
196	73.10.10	Wire rod (for manufacturing cold-drawn and calibrated springs and bolts)	100	—	
197	73.12 73.14	Nickel plated strips of iron and steel (150 mm. or less in width) Wires of 4·20 mm. or less in diameter	For manufacturing office files 30	—	

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000	dollars)	
198	73.10.60	Cold drawn and calibrated bars (for manufacturing nuts)	50	—	
199	73.10.30	Cornered section bars	—	50	
	50	Other rods of iron and steel			
	60	Cold-rolled or calibrated bars			
200	73.11	Sections, angles and shapes of iron and steel (excluding drapery rails, cornices, steel poles, plates, and perforated sections)	180	50	AID (2)
201	73.11	Sections, angles and shapes of iron and steel (excluding drapery rails, cornices, steel poles, plates and perforated sections. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry (for rail-road car fabrication of the Turkish State rail-road Administration)	300	—	AID (2)
202	73.12	Iron and steel sheets and strips of up to 250 mm. width (250 mm. included) (excluding zinc galvanized; lead, copper and tin plated ones). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	100	—	
203	73.12	Iron and steel plated strips of up to and including 250 mm. (For the manufacturers of steel straps only.) (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	30	—	
204	73.12	Lead plated iron and steel strips of 56·5 to 66 mm. width and 0·14 mm. thickness. (For electrical conduit manufacturers)	25	—	
205	73.12	Iron and steel strips and wires. (For the manufacture of textile looms)	20	—	
	73.14				
206	73.13	Surfaced sheets of 0.75 mm. thickness and less. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	50	—	AID (2)
207	73.13	Iron and steel sheets (black) of up to and including 0·75 mm. thickness (excluding surfaced-bright sheets). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	200	1	
208	73.13.40	Iron and steel sheets (excluding black and bright sheets of all thicknesses, checker plates and all types of tins) (the $100,000 portion of importers' quota at the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	100	500	AID (1)
	70				
	80				
	90				
209	73.13.60	Only tin plates (excluding electrolytic plates)	300	75	AID (1)
210	73.13.90	Only lacquered tin plates. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	100	—	
211	73.14.11	Steel wire only (for manufacturing wire brushes)	5	—	
212	73.14.30	Galvanized wires (for exporters only, on the basis of requirement certificates issued by exporters' unions subject to approval by the Ministry of Commerce)	—	1	
213	73.15	Alloyed and high-carbon steels (up to and including 200 mm. diameter)	250	—	AID (2)
214	73.17.10	Small bore cast iron pipes (up to and including 200 mm. diameter). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Rural Affairs)	—	1	
215	73.17.20	Large bore cast iron pipes (larger than 200 mm. diameter). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	1	
216	73.18	Small and large bore iron and steel tubes and pipes (excluding welded pipes of up to 6 in. diameter)	250	25	AID (2)
	19	Pressure service steel pipes (excluding welded or seamed pipes)			
217	73.18	Welded pipes of up to 6 in. diameter (for exhaust piping and muffler manufacture)	10	—	
218	73.18	Drawn pipes only (for steel shell copper alloy bearing manufacturers)	15	—	
	73.19				
219	73.20	Pipe fittings of cast iron, iron or steel (excluding cast iron and iron fittings of up to and including 2 in. and sleeves of up to and including 2½ in. diameter)	—	50	
220	73.23	Only tin plated milk cans made of steel	—	5	
221	73.24	Pressure vessels of iron and steel (excluding LPG tubes and tanks)	20	—	
222	73.25	Steel wire ropes only: small and large diameter., braided ropes, capstan ropes, etc.	—	175	
223	73.27	Only hexagonal section braids of iron and steel wires	—	20	
224	73.31.90	Clout nails, upholsterer's nails, and grooved nails	—	20	
225	73.32	Sheet metal screws, chrome plated bolts and screws	—	10	
226	73.31.10	Horseshoe clout nails	—	150	
227	73.34	Safety pins, hairclips, curlers and similar (excluding pins, hairclips, hairpins)	—	5	
228	73.37.10	Only central heater and steam boiler parts (excluding radiator segments)	10	5	
	84.01.20				
229	74.03.19	Only round solid phosphor-bronze bars of 25 to 150 mm. diameter; only tubular types of 150 to 250 mm.	—	5	

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000	dollars)	
230	74.03.29	Other copper alloy wires	50	10	
	74.05	Copper foils and strips			
	74.06.10	Copper powder			
	74.07.10	Brass tubes			
	74.08	Pipe fittings			
231	74.07	Double wall copper tubes, copper tubes of 10 mm. diameter or less and capillary tubes	10	10	
232	74.11	Woven copper mesh wire (only screen wire for industrial use)	10	—	
233	76.02.15	Aluminium sections (excluding facade sections, door and window frames)	10	—	
234	76.02.19	Aluminium wire rods	50	—	
235	76.12	Steel-aluminium conductor wire	350	—	
236	76.05	Only aluminium flakes	15	10	
	76.13	Wire gauze, woven mesh scoop wire of aluminium			
	76.16.10	Only aluminium nails, screws, bolts, nuts and the like (excluding washers)			
237	76.16.59	Only aluminium tags. (For exporters only, on the basis of requirement certificates issued by exporters' unions subject to approval by the Ministry of Commerce)	—	10	AID (2)
238	76.03	Aluminium sheets, plates, foils and strips	40	10	
	76.07	Aluminium pipe fittings			
239	49.09	Complete sprinkler systems, necessary piping therefor, and other accessories (excluding LPG tubes, kerosene stoves, city gas stoves and cocks therefor. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Rural Affairs)	—	50	AID (2)
	73.18				
	73.20				
	76.06				
	07				
	16				
	84.10.22				
	84.10.23				
	84.18				
	84.21				
	84.61				
240	78.01.10	Only virgin lead of 99·97% purity (for battery, cable and metal bearing industries only). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	60	—	
241	79.01.10	Unwrought zinc and aluminium zinc alloys containing at least 96% zinc	500	25	
242	79.02	Solid rods, sections and wires of zinc	75	25	
	79.03	Zinc sheets, foils and strips, zinc powder and flakes			
	79.06.10	Zinc nails, screws, washers, bolts, nuts and the like			
243	82.01.30	Sickles	—	80	
	40	Scythes			
244	82.02	Only saw blades (excluding carpenters' band saw blades, carpenters' hand saws, hand backsaws and flat strip saw blades for mechanical saws)	—	25	
245	82.02	Only saw blades	—	5	
	82.05	Only drill bits			
246	82.03	Hand tools	—	25	
	82.04	Other hand tools (excluding cast iron bench or rotary vices, trowels, sledge hammers, carpenters' and joiners' planes, block planes, bench planes, bull-nose planes, and similar wood-shaving, wooden body hand tools, hammers with metal end of ½ kg. size; jigsaw blades, jigsaw sets and lash curlers)			
247	82.05	Replaceable components and devices for pressure indenting, stamping, screw thread cutting and similar machinery (excluding drill bits and speed steel lathe cutter bits)	—	150	
248	82.10	Cutting edges for blades under 82.09	15	—	
249	82.11.21	Only metallic safety razors	—	25	
	82.11.23	Straight razors			
	82.12	Scissors and scissors blades			
	82.13.10	Manicure and pedicure tools and sets			
	21	Hair clippers (manual)			
	22	Animal hair clippers (manual)			
	23	Cutters for hair and animal hair clippers			
250	83.01	Only locks of types not manufactured in Turkey due to material or mechanical peculiarities. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	—	1	
251	83.01	Combination locks for safes	—	1	
252	83.07.21	Incandescent lamps (excluding storm lanterns)	—	10	
253	83.09	Products of base metals (excluding snaps and buckles)	5	10	
254	83.13	Special valves for aerosol bombs	25	—	
255	84.16	Only wire solder and arc welding electrodes (excluding electrodes for iron, pig iron, ordinary steel and carbon steel welding applications	25	10	
	83.15.10				
	90	Other (excluding metal brazing plates)			

(*Continued on next page*)

TURKEY, *continued*

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000	dollars)	
256	84.06.20	Diesel and semi-diesel engines of over 15 hp rating (excluding outboard marine motors)	—	250	AID (2)
257	84.06.40 80	Petrol and other internal combustion engines of 15 hp rating and smaller (excluding outboard motors)	—	100	AID (2)
258	84.06.40 80	Petrol and other internal combustion engines over 15 hp rating (excluding outboard motors)	—	40	AID (2)
259	84.06.90	Only cylinder blocks, crankcases, valve covers, flywheels and pulleys (excluding two cylinders and blocks up to 15 hp)	—	50	
260	84.07	Hydraulic wheels, turbines and other hydraulic engines	—	2	
	84.08	Other engines and power generators			
261	84.09.10	Engine powered road rollers	—	15	AID (2)
262	84.10.10	Dispensing pumps with price indicators and bulk measuring systems	—	25	
	21	Liquid elevators			
263	84.10.22	Motor pumps and turbo-pumps (excluding centrifugal water pumps of single- and multi-stages of up to and including 250 cu. m. capacity driven by diesel engines or other prime movers of up to and including 15 hp, any and all deep-well pumps irrespective of prime movers; and in-line pumps without base or pedestal) (submersible pumps included)			
	23	Liquid pumps (excluding deep-well pumps and centrifugal water pumps of single and multiple stages and of all kinds up to and including 250 m.³) (submersible pumps included)	500	100	AID (1)
	84.11	Air and vacuum pumps, motor-pumps, turbo-pumps, air and other gas compressors, motor-compressors and turbo-motor compressors, free piston generators, fans and the like (excluding manual operated air pumps for tyres)			
264	84.11	Only gas compressors of over 8 hp rating. (For the fabrication of industrial type refrigeration installations)	50	—	AID (2)
265	84.12	Only air conditioner components	20	10	
266	84.12	Only air conditioners for vehicular use	—	5	
267	84.14.20	Heating coils for bakery ovens	15	—	
268	84.15.90	Hermetic compressors, thermostats, condensers, evaporators (expansion valves), capillary tubes for refrigerators, or refrigerating units comprising above parts only (excluding cords and plugs)	—	25	
269	84.15.90	Only hermetic compressors, thermostats, condensers, evaporators (expansion valves), filters, humidity absorbers, capillary tubes for refrigerators, or refrigeration units comprising above parts (excluding cords and plugs	For commercial type refrigerator manufacturers 100	—	
	84.11	Gas compressors only			
	84.17	Only condensers of commercial type refrigerators			
270	84.17	Only autoclaves, sterilizers, hot air chambers for medical use, laboratory machines	—	40	
	84.18	Water chlorinators and motor-driven centrifuges for medical use			
271	84.17	Only block sterilizers. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	50	
272	84.17	Fumigation plant equipment and machinery. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	1	
273	84.18.10	Cream separators (those with capacities higher than 100 litres per hour). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	50	
274	84.20.10 21	Only balances and weighing-machines with automatic pointers	—	50	
275	84.21.11 90	Sprayers and dusters used in agricultural pesticide and germicide applications (excluding liquid chemical sprayers, motorless, hand or back and chest carried manual pulverizers; and stretcher type, motor operated pulverizers and dusters; trolley type pulverizers and dusters operated through tractor tail shafts and power operated pulverizers, capacity 50 to 100 litres) ($100,000 for the State Hydraulic Department). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	1,000	AID (2)
276	84.21.20	Only special type of fire extinguishers used for transportation vehicles	—	5	AID (2)
277	84.21.30	Only spray guns	—	5	
278	84.22.20	Machinery and equipment for lifting, elevating, unloading and transporting (excluding elevators, dumping gear of dump trucks up to 15 ton capacity, mechanical and hydraulic jacks of up to 50 ton capacity used on automotive vehicles, stationary and mobile tower winches, and manual and power operated gantry bridges of up to 30 tons lifting capacity and belt type conveyers of up to 1 m. width)	—	50	AID (2)
279	84.23	Stationary and mobile machinery and equipment for earth digging, excavation, drilling, removal and grading and levelling	—	100	AID (2)
280	84.22.20	Hydraulic straightening rams, floor jacks, and hydraulic jacks used as tools on automotive vehicles	—	20	
281	84.24	Agricultural and horticultural machinery for soil preparation and cultivation (excluding ploughshares for animal-towed ploughs, disc-harrow discs, and disc plough discs) (ploughshares for tractor ploughs included). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	125	AID (2)
282	84.25	Harvesting and threshing machines for agricultural crops. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	3,000	AID (2)
283	84.37.20	Hand knitting machines only. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	10	—	
284	84.40.90	Miscellaneous accessories and parts (excluding inner and outer vessels and tanks)	125	25	
285	84.41.10	Only industrial sewing machines. (To be imported solely by manufacturers' legally authorized agents)	—	50	
286	84.41.90	Other miscellaneous accessories and parts (excluding machine body, table, pedestal and cabinet parts)	—	20	
287	84.45	Machine tools for working of metals and metallic carbides	—	150	AID (2)
	84.46	Machine tools for working optical glasses			
288	84.49	Pneumatic or motor-powered hand tools and machine tools (excluding electric motor powered ones)	100	50	
	85.05	Electro-mechanic and mechanical tools for manual operation			
289	84.51	Typewriters (only those with standard Turkish keyboard) (excluding electric typewriters)	—	50	AID (1)
290	84.52.10	Calculating machines	—	70	AID (1)
	84.53	Statistical and similar machines (computers) working with punched or perforated cards			
291	84.52.90	Only accounting machines, postmeters (postage mark stamping machines) and ticket printer-dispensers	—	80	
292	84.54.10	Duplicator machines	—	20	
	20	Addressing machine			
293	84.54.30	Coin and bank-note sorting, counting and packaging machines	—	15	
294	84.61	Only valves for pressure gas tubes and acid, pressure reducer valves and thermostatic valves; components and appurtenances for such; steam valves of above 10 atm. pressure service class; valves used as spares for machines, engines, etc. (excluding LPG tubes, LPG stoves, city-gas stoves and cocks for the latter)	200	25	
295	84.63	Copper alloy bearings in steel casing whether or not coated with any substance (excluding those with copper alloy top layers to be used as bearings)	—	30	
296	85.01.22	Generating sets (except those coupled with diesel engines not exceeding 15 hp)	—	80	
297	85.01.31 32	Electric motors of less than 10 hp. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	30	1	
298	85.01.33	Electric motors (power rating up to and including 15 hp). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	—	10	AID (2)
299	85.01.33	Electric motors over 15 hp	—	15	AID (2)
300	85.01.50	Only inductance and reactance coils used in radio sets, and other inductance and reactance coils withut iron core, weighing not more than 300 gr.	—	25	AID (2)
301	85.01.90	Accessories and other parts (excluding body and chassis, reactance and inductance coils, windings and brushes) (for the manufacture of rectifiers)	25	—	AID (2)
302	85.03	Only mercury dry cells for hearing aids	—	2	
303	85.04.10	Only alkaline storage batteries (excluding lead plate batteries)	—	5	
304	85.04.20	Stationary type battery plates, of thicknesses 5 mm. and over	—	5	
	90	Other parts and accessories for alkali type storage batteries (excluding those for lead plate batteries and those liberated for import)			
305	85.06	Spare parts for electro-mechanical household appliances (excluding			

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000	dollars)	
		bodies, skids, pedestals and motors)	—	5	
306	85.09	Electric lighting, illuminating and signalling devices for bicycles and the like and automotive vehicles; windscreen wipers, defrosters (excluding plastic headlight tail light and signal lamp lenses)	—	100	
307	85.11.10	Electric furnaces for laboratory and industrial use	20	10	
308	85.12	Hair driers	—	1	
309	85.11.20	Electrical machines and equipment fitted with power generators, for welding, soldering and cutting operations (excluding welding transformers)	20	10	
310	85.13	Only teleprinters, telephone switchboards of more than 70 extensions and telephone sets with one extension button	—	20	
311	85.14.11	Microphones for telephone sets	—	15	
	12	Other microphones			
	20	Loudspeakers			
312	85.15.90	Only telescopic antennae, band selectors; vibrators for automobile radios and ferrite bars	—	15	
313	85.17	Only fire and safety alarm devices	—	5	
314	85.18	Electrical condensers	500	250	AID (2)
315	85.19.10	Only fuses for higher than 6,300V service tension and cartridges for same; remote controlled switches, thermo magnetic switches, bronze sockets, lightning arrestors and Star/Delta switches of above 35A ratings	—	50	
316	85.19.10	Only automatic switches, push buttons and on/off switches	For control and distribution panel manufacturers		
	85.26	Insulating fittings for electrical machines, used for electrical connections and containing no metallic parts	75	—	
	90.26.10	Kilowatt hour meters			
317	85.19.90	Only parts of push buttons (excluding external protective bodies, sleeves and bulb holders) (for the manufacturers of push-buttons and bronze sockets)	25	—	
318	85.20.10	Illumination bulbs of above 1,600V			
	20	Only fluorescent illumination tubes, (excluding straight cylindrical of 20-45 mm. diameter and 35 to 175 cm. length)	—	5	
	80	Electric arc lamps			
319	85.20.70	Medical, surgical, dental and veterinary bulbs and tubes (excluding mercury vapour tubes and bulbs of up to and including 1,000W)	25	10	
320	85.22	Clockwork washing and cleaning units	—	5	
321	85.22.90	Only electrical mine detonators for blasting explosives	—	5	
322	85.23.10	Metallic, plastic, rubber, etc. sheathed			
	20	underground and underwater cables excluding low tension underground cables of up to 3 x 16 mm. section (thermoplastic insulated types, and underground telephone cables with 40 or less conductors)	—	50	
323	85.23.90	Round section, enamelled wires of below 0·10 mm. or larger than 3 mm. (3 mm. inclusive) and rectangular section enamelled wires of 10 sq. mm. and over	10	5	
324	85.25	Only high-tension insulators of types internationally classified as chain insulators	—	5	
325	85.26	Insulating fittings for electrical machines, used for electrical connections and containing no metallic parts (excluding fittings and parts for the machinery excluded from imports under 85.19.10)	25	10	
326	87.01	Tractors (specifications to be determined jointly by the Ministries of Agriculture and Industry). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	500	AID (2)
327	87.01.30	Trailer tractors only. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	—	100	
328	87.14.30	Only industrial type trailers over 10-ton capacity, single and tandem axles for semi-trailers, fifth wheels, fifth-wheel couplers, coupling unit, lifter dollies and automatic tow hooks	100	—	
	84.10	Hydraulic pistons and telescopic			
	84.22.90	cylinders (for refrigerator and semi-trailer manufacturers)			
329	87.02.11	Dumper bodies and dumper trucks			
	13	and ordinary trucks of 15-ton and larger payload capacity. (To be imported by legally authorized representatives of manufacturers only.) (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	—	1	
330	87.02.13	Trucks, pick-up trucks and their			
	87.04.90	motorized chassis (excluding metallic and wooden beds). (To be imported by legally authorized representatives of manufacturers) (excluding panel trucks.) (To be used by Decree of the Council of Ministers)	—	1	
331	87.06	Only chassis	—	20	
332	87.06	Only doors, fenders and safety belts	—	20	
333	87.06	Only front wheel brake drums, mounts, shackles, hand brake drums, petrol tanks	—	100	AID (2)
334	87.07.10	Motor-powered platform trucks and similar equipment for carrying goods, stacking and similar operations at factories, warehouses, etc. (irrespective of the kind of prime mover); tractors of the type used on rails (complete or incomplete)	—	20	
335	87.09.10	Motorcycles. (To be imported by legally authorized factory representatives only)	—	5	
	20	Motor bicycles			
	30	Side-cars			
336	87.12	Parts, components and accessories for vehicles under 87.09, 87.10 and 87.11 (excluding frames and handlebars, saddles, luggage frames, fenders, handle grips, tools and tool bags, rear forks, and front forks of bicycles)	—	20	
337	88.02.20	Only agricultural sprayer air-			
	30	planes, motorless fuselages and helicopters. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	125	
338	90.01	All types of prisms, lenses, reflectors			
	02	and other optical articles (excluding hand mirrors, optical mirrors, concave mirrors and objective and oculars for microscopes)	—	10	
339	90.03	Only metallic spectacle frames (excluding those designed with plastic)	—	2	
340	90.03	Only metallic parts for spectacle frames	—	5	
341	90.07.11	Photography instruments	—	5	
342	90.08	Cinema equipment of less than 16 mm. with sound or silent projectors	—	15	
	90.09	Still (slide) projectors, photographic enlargers and reducers			
343	90.08	Only cinema equipment 16 mm.	—	20	
344	90.08	Only cinema equipment of 35 mm. or larger	—	25	
345	90.13	Optical instruments and apparatus	—	15	
346	90.16	Designing and drafting instruments (including metallic water levels, T-squares and rulers) (tailors' and shoemakers' tape measures, drafting desks, spirit levels, rulers, try-squares, double decimeters, triple decimeters, 'T'-shaped rulers, try squares, protractors, curves, pantographs, and students' compasses of the type not sold in special boxes and not containing ink nibs)	—	5	
347	90.18.10	Only masks used in agricultural chemical applications	—	5	
348	90.19	Only false teeth of plastic base	—	2	
349	90.26.10	Kilowatt-hour meters	—	20	
350	91.01	Pocket watches, wrist watches and the like	—	50	
351	91.07	Movements for pocket and wrist watches	—	10	
352	91.02.10	Alarm clocks of all descriptions			
	91.04	(excluding external bell alarm clocks)	—	5	
353	91.05	Time-printer clocks for workmen's checking and check-out, recorders	—	5	
354	91.06	Time-switches with clock or watch movement or with synchronous motors	—	10	
	91.09	Spring-loaded lugs for wrist bands, watch-hooks for pocket watches, only			
355	92.01	Pianos, harpsichords and other string instruments with keyboard			
	92.02	Other string musical instruments (excluding mandolines)			
	92.03	Pipe organs, harmoniums and other keyboard and reed instruments	—	10	
	92.04	Accordions, concertinas, mouth organs			
	92.05	Other wind musical instruments			
	92.06	Percussion musical instruments (excluding tambourines, drums and cymbals)			
	92.07	Electro-magnetic, electrostatic, electronic and similar musical instruments			
356	92.12.41	Only records of classical music. With the permission of the Ministry of Education	—	5	
357	92.12.49	Sound recording tapes in spools	—	5	
358	92.12.49	Spool type magnetic tapes used for electronic computing and statistics machines used for recording information	—	5	
359	92.13	Sundry parts, components and accessories for instruments under 92.11 (excluding body, disc, box and frame)	—	5	
360	94.02.20	Only dentists' chairs and operating tables with reclining, rotating and elevating movements	—	10	
361	96.02.21	Artists' brushes of all descriptions	—	1	

(Continued on next page)

TURKEY, *continued*

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000	dollars)	
362	97.03	Only miniature motors for toys	2	—	
363	98.01	Only snap fasteners	—	5	
364	98.02	Only zipper slides and fasteners	30	—	
365	98.03.20	Fountain pens (including refilling pencils) (excluding ball point)	—	5	
	70	Fountain pens (excluding ball point)			
366	98.05.10	Pencils	—	5	
	20	Pencil leads			
	30	Only drawing chalks (excluding tailors' pattern chalks)			
367	98.03.50	Only all types of spare parts and accessories for fountain pens			
	90	(excluding body and cap)	25	5	
368	98.05.90	Pastel crayons for art and education	—	5	
369	98.07.90	Only manual numbering stamps	—	1	
370	98.09.20	Other	—	1	
371	98.15	Only steel vacuum flasks	—	5	
		QUOTAS FOR ASSEMBLY INDUSTRIES (**)			
372	Miscellaneous	Articles required in connection with production and assembly of tractors (including unassembled tractors)	2,500	—	AID (2)
373	,,	Only articles required in connection with truck, pick-up and minibus assembly (excluding metallic and wooden boxes)	2,500	—	AID (2)
374	,,	Only motorized bus chassis, and articles required for bus body assembly	500	—	AID (2)
375	,,	Articles required for refrigerator production	800	—	
376	,,	Materials for radio production	800	—	
377	,,	Materials for electric shaver production	20	—	
378	,,	Materials for record player production	30	—	
379	,,	Materials for tape recorder production	40	—	
380	,,	Materials for elevator and escalator production	150	—	AID (2)
381	,,	Materials for vacuum cleaner production	60	—	AID (2)
382	,,	Materials for automatic telephone switchboard production	60	—	
383	,,	Only materials for typewriter and calculator production	50	—	
		QUOTAS FOR THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES			
384	Miscellaneous	Necessary import materials for tyre manufacturers	700	—	AID (2)
385	,,	Materials for electronic equipment manufacture	30	—	
386	,,	Materials for liquid fuel burner manufacture	300	—	
387	,,	Materials for LPG burner and radiant manufacture	20	—	
388	,,	Materials for dry-cell battery manufacture	800	—	
389	,,	Materials for LPG tube, valves and cock manufacture	100	—	
390	,,	Materials for power and distribution transformer manufacture	100	—	
391	,,	Materials for sewing machine manufacture	300	—	
392	,,	Materials for washing machine manufacture	250	—	
393	,,	Materials for construction machinery manufacture	500	—	
394	,,	Necessary import materials for vegetable oil manufacturers equipped with hydrogenation facilities	150	—	
395	,,	Materials for machine lathe manufacture. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	300	—	
396	,,	Materials for air compressor manufacture. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	150	—	
397	,,	Materials for power meter manufacture. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	120	—	
398	,,	Materials for motor sprayers for agricultural pest control manufacturers. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	50	—	
399	,,	Materials for manufacture of machinery for olive oil production. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	100	—	
400	,,	Materials for manufacture of industrial furnaces (ovens). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	80	—	
401	,,	Materials for electric motor manufacture	250	—	
402	,,	Materials required for manufacture of thermoplastic insulated conductors	1,000	—	
403	,,	Materials for loudspeaker manufacture	40	—	
404	,,	Materials required for manufacturing motorcycles and three-wheel transport vehicles	200	—	
405	,,	Materials required for manufacturing bicycles	150	—	
406	,,	Materials required for manufacturing paint	800	—	
407	,,	Materials required for manufacturing cooling units of refrigerators	300	—	
408	,,	Materials required for manufacturing LPG tanks larger than 8 m.³; and internationally licensed boilers only	250	—	
409	,,	Materials required for manufacturing incandescent bulbs	250	—	
410	,,	Commodities required for manufacturing leathers	150	—	
411	,,	Commodities required for manufacturing brake and clutch lining	100	—	AID (2)
		OTHER QUOTAS FALLING WITHIN MISCELLANEOUS TARIFF HEADINGS			
412	Miscellaneous	Emergency requirement commodities for pharmaceutical factories and laboratories. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Health)	175	—	AID (2)
413	,,	Emergency requirements of private enterprise industries. (At the disposal of the Union of Chambers)	1,000	—	AID (2)
414	,,	Emergency requirements of State enterprises ($400,000 for the emergency requirements of the Integral Iron and Steel Mills, Eregli). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	1,500	—	AID (2)
415	,,	For the requirements of Keban Dam contractors. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Finance)	—	400	AID (2)
416	,,	For State and Private enterprise investments (machinery and equipment) (xx). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Finance)	30,000	—	AID (2)
417	,,	Stabilizing and reserve funds (xx). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	4,000	AID (2)
418	,,	Against the State Supply Office requirements and those of other Ministries and Government Departments. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Finance)	—	3,000	AID (2)
419	,,	Materials included under current import lists – for requirements of artisans and small trades (xx). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	500	—	
420	,,	For requirements of producers of aquatic products. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	50	
421	,,	For procurement of ships (xx). (At the disposal of the Ship Co-ordination Board)	—	1,000	
422	,,	For materials required for ship-building and repairing (xx). (At the disposal of the Ship Co-ordination Board)	2,000	—	
423	,,	For sports goods requirements. (At the disposal of the General Directorate of Physical Training)	—	50	
424	,,	Surplus goods importation (x). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	50,000	
425	,,	Materials for emergency requirements of the agricultural sector. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	500	
426	,,	Materials for emergency requirements of the communications sector ($800,000 for the emergency requirements of State railroads administration). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Communications)	1,000	—	
427	,,	For goods required for touristic purposes and facilities. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Tourism and Information)	400	—	
428	,,	For emergency requirements of the State sector, for petroleum exploration, drilling and refinery operations. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Power and Natural Resources)	2,500	—	
429	,,	For importation of special apparatus, implements and conveyances for invalids. (At the disposal of the Red Crescent)	—	20	
430	,,	For the Izmir International Fair (x). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	10,000	
431	,,	For transfers to be effected in import transactions against documents and against goods as per Decree No. 6/4476. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	100	

(x) Amount indicated against this quota is annual and for use within the cycles of the XVIth and XVIIth quotas.

(xx) Amount indicated against this quota is for six-months period; and the unused balances shall be used within the cycle of the XVIIth quota.

Note:

(1) If the Statistical Numbers are not indicated against the Tariff Headings mentioned in this list, the said Tariff Headings shall include all the statistical numbers determined for the said Heading Number and the relevant goods.

(2) If the phrases indicating the description of the goods in this list do not contain restrictions such as 'only' or 'excluding' all the goods classified under the said heading of the Customs Tariff shall be included in the phrase in question.

(3) For imports to be made against quotas marked 'miscellaneous' the goods need not be included in the import lists. However articles included in the liberalization lists may not be imported against these quotas. The rules concerning change of goods are reserved.

Remarks;

AID allocations:

AID (1) May be imported only from the United States with AID funds.

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FRANCE

Customs tariff modifications for citrus fruit

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of January 5 announced the provisional reductions of the following customs tariff rates:

Tariff No.	Description	Rate of duty %
08.02	Citrus fruit, fresh or dried:	
	A. Oranges:	
	I. From April 1, to October 15:	
	a. From April 1, to June 14, inclusive	22 (3)
	b. From June 15 to 30, inclusive	18 (3)
	d. From September 1 to 30, inclusive	18 (3)
	e. From October 1 to 15, inclusive	29 (3)
	II. From October 16, to March 31:	
	a. From October 16, to March 14, inclusive	30·5 (4)
	b. From March 15 to 31, inclusive	22 (4)
	B. Mandarins and clementines:	30·5 (4)

(3) This duty is provisionally reduced to 15%.
(4) This duty is provisionally reduced to 20%.

Duty quotas

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of January 5 announced the amounts of the following duty-free quotas for the first half-year of 1966:

Tariff No.	Description	Amount metric tons net
73.15 A IV B 1	Wire rod with a diameter of between 4.5 and 6 mm. and a carbon content of between 0·62% and 0·74%	3,000
	Wire rod with a diameter of between 4·5 and 13 mm. and containing 0·60% to 1·05% of carbon; 0·05% or less of sulphur or phosphorus, taken together; 0·10% to 0·25% of silicon; 0·1% or less of all other components, taken together, with the exception of manganese	1,200
73.16 A II b	Used rails, intended for re-rolling (3)	10,000

The following duty quotas have been fixed for 1966:

Ex 73.01 B II b	Haematite iron containing 1·5% or less by weight of manganese: other (1) (3)	7,000
Ex 73.01 B II b	Special Haematite iron containing by weight a maximum proportion of 0·04% manganese, 0·035% phosphorus and 0·03% sulphur (1) (3)	3,000
Ex 73.15 B IV b 2	Alloy steel hollow bars, the interiors of which are plated with stainless steel (2) (3)	700

(1) This quota is open only for iron intended for the manufacture of cast steel products.
(2) This quota is open only for bars intended for the manufacture of monobloc cutting bits.
(3) (a) The effective usage for the purposes described must take place within one year from the date of registration of the customs declaration.
(b) The products imported under these quotas are subject to the fulfilment by the actual recipients, assignees, transferees and users, of the formalities provided for in Article 4 of the Order of June 28, 1963, fixing the conditions of admission of certain goods under favourable tariff treatment in view of their effective destination.

The conditions of admission under the above quotas are those laid down in an Order of April 12, 1962, fixing the general conditions of import for duty quotas.

The amount of the quota for cork (Tariff nos. 45.01 A and B) to be admitted at a reduced rate of duty of 3 per cent during 1966 has been fixed at 10,000 metric tons net.

Declarations to the Customs of the use for which imports under this quota are intended, may be lodged with any Customs post exercising full functions.

When it is desired to claim the benefit of the reduced duty rate, this must be expressly stated on the declaration referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Import authorizations will be granted by the local customs service in order of receipt of the declarations until the quota is exhausted.

The French text of the above notices may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Special import quota for some foodstuffs for British Week, Lyons

THE FRENCH AUTHORITIES have agreed to provide a special British Week supplementary import quota of £50,000 for certain manufactured foodstuffs, the normal import of which from the United Kingdom is regulated by quotas. The special supplementary quota, **which is available only for goods which are destined for sale in Lyons in connection with the British Week, covers:**

Tariff No.	Description	Annual bilateral Quota No.
19.05	Cereal breakfast foods	6
11.05 Ex B	Potato flakes	6 bis
Ex 15.07, Ex 16.04, 17.02 F, 19.03, 20.01, Ex 20.02, Ex 20.06, Ex 21.07	Products of the food industry	7
17.04 A, C (I), (II), 18.06	Confectionery	9
19.07 C, 19.08 Ex A	Biscuits, rusks and dietary breads	11
19.08 Ex B (II)	Cake and similar products	12
19.08 Ex B (II)	Christmas pudding	13
20.03, Ex 20.04, Ex 20.05, Ex 20.06	Mincemeat and lemon curd	14
Ex 20.05	Jams and marmalades	15
Ex 20.05	Bitter orange marmalade	15 bis
20.07 A, Ex B	Fruit juices	16
Ex 21.01. Ex 21.02, Ex 21.07	Fruit and other essences	17

The Board of Trade will administer the quota and make allocations to exporters. Exporters who wish to participate in the quota should apply, **not later than February 28, 1966,** to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Room 353, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Applications must include:

(1) a full description of the goods together with the complete item number of the definition in the French Customs Tariff under which the goods fall;
(2) the bilateral quota number (see list above) under which the goods fall, (if they fall under more than one quota number they should be listed separately);
(3) the value requested for each quota number; and
(4) an assurance that the goods are intended for sale in Lyons in connection with the British Week in October 1966, and that the applicant is prepared to certify each invoice to that effect.

Allocations will be notified to exporters as soon as possible after February 28. (It may not, of course, prove possible to meet all requests in full.) At that stage details of the procedure to be followed to enable the French importer to obtain an import licence will be given.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Board of Trade at the address given above. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2296).

THE NETHERLANDS

Turnover tax changes

A NETHERLANDS Law of December 23, 1965 (*Staatsblad*, No. 614/1965), makes various changes in Turnover Tax regulations.

Certain changes, *which came into force on January* 1, 1966, include turnover tax increases on the following:

Private cars and television sets from 18 per cent to 25 per cent;
Alcoholic beverages subject to excise duty from 8 per cent to 18 per cent;
Radio sets from 10 per cent to 18 per cent;
Private aeroplanes from 5 per cent to 25 per cent;
Pleasure boats, caravans, record players, tape recorders, from 5 per cent to 18 per cent.

Provision is also made for the introduction, *from January* 1, 1967, of a turnover tax of 1½ per cent on certain textile products and of 2½ per cent on most types of footwear.

Note: Turnover Tax is levied on home-produced and imported goods alike.

The full text of the above-mentioned legislation (in Dutch) may be seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479).

TURKEY, *continued*

AID (2) Applications for the United States shall be paid out of AID funds, and for zones outside the United States from Turkish free foreign currency resources.
AID (3) Applications for the United States shall be paid out of AID funds and for zones outside the United States from Turkish free foreign currency resources. Castor oil (15.07.11) shall be paid for from Turkish free foreign currency resources.
AID (4) Tariff Numbers 41.01.11 and 15 may be imported only from the United States with AID funds. The others shall be paid for from Turkish free foreign currency resources.
AID (5) Applications for the United States shall be paid out of AID funds, and for zones outside the United States and 20 deniers or less (including 20 deniers) and polyester and polypropylene from Turkish free foreign currency resources.
AID (6) May be imported only from the United States with AID funds. Those of 20 deniers or less and those of a polyester, polypropylene and polyvinyl base ('Rhovyl' and 'Movil' types) shall be paid for from Turkish free foreign currency resources.
AID (7) May be imported only from the United States with AID funds. Those of a polyester and polypropylene base shall be paid for from Turkish free foreign currency resources.

BELGIUM

Stamp Tax rates increased

A BELGIAN Royal Decree dated December 27, 1965 (*Moniteur Belge*, No. 249, of December 29), increases the rates of transmission tax, luxury tax, invoice tax, forfaitaire tax and similar taxes on labour charges and services by one-sixth as from January 1, 1966. The principal transmission tax rate is therefore increased from 6 per cent to 7 per cent. In order to facilitate the calculation of the tax, certain rates have been rounded to the unit above or below.

The rates are increased as follows:

OLD RATE	NEW RATE
6 per thousand	7 per thousand
1.20 per cent	1.40 per cent
4 " "	5 " "
6 " "	7 " "
7 " "	8 " "
7.50 " "	8.75 " "
9 " "	10.50 " "
11 " "	13 " "
12 " "	14 " "
13 " "	15 " "
16 " "	20 " "

Note: The new transmission tax rates apply equally to both home produced and imported goods.

The full text of the above-mentioned Decree (in French) may be seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479).

BENELUX

Customs import tariff

WITH REFERENCE to the notice on the Benelux customs import tariff published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 14, page 104, attention is drawn to the fact that the current Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union and The Netherlands editions of the Benelux tariff may now be seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479).

In addition to tariff rates these editions contain details of Belgian transmission tax, Netherlands turnover tax and excise duties prevailing in those countries.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Prefabricated buildings and cement goods

IT HAS BEEN announced in the *Bulletin* of the European Economic Community dated December 30, 1965, that the Council has extended for a further year (i.e. until December 31, 1966) the authorization given to the Federal Republic of Germany to suspend customs duties on imports of the undermentioned products from third countries:

ex 44.23 Sectional wooden houses, complete or with their principal parts.
ex 68.11 Articles of cement (including slag cement), of concrete or of artificial stone (including granulated marble agglomerated with cement), reinforced or not, other than sand-lime articles.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449).

SWITZERLAND

Temporary exemption from Customs Duty

BY A DECREE of December 28, 1965, the Swiss Federal Council authorized the duty-free import of prefabricated buildings, materials and components of EFTA origin, including Finnish, classified under the following tariff headings:

44.13.10	44.23.10/30	45.04.10/20	48.07.70/80
48.09.10/20	48.21.34	68.02.31	68.02.34/40
68.07.10/20	68.09.10/12	68.10.10/20	68.11.10/20
68.11.24	68.12.10/20	68.16.10/12	69.04.10/22
69.05.10/20	69.07.10/22	69.08.10/12	69.10.01
70.07.40	70.08.20	70.16.01	70.20.12
73.21.10/20	73.37.30/40	76.08.01	79.05.10/31

Prefabricated sanitary units (so-called 'blocs sanitaire') are also included.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 and 462).

NORWAY

Tariff changes

THE NORWEGIAN AUTHORITIES have announced the following tariff changes which became effective on January 1, 1966. The tariff numbers follow the Brussels Nomenclature, the last three figures, where shown, being the Norwegian sub-headings. The new rates of duty are basic duties for the purpose of the EFTA Convention and are, therefore, subject to the appropriate EFTA reduction.

Tariff No.	Commodity	Old rate of Duty	Duty rate from Jan. 1, 1966
13.03.100 (New sub-heading – previously under 13.03.101 and 109)	Liquorice extract	0·80 kr. per kg.	0·20 kr. per kg.
16.04.291	Caviar (sturgeon roe) in airtight containers	3·00 kr. per kg.	Free
16.04.893	Roe, salted and sweetened	2·00 kr. per kg.	0·24 kr. per kg.
32.09.701	Pearl essence	15% *ad val.*	Free*
ex 36.01.909	Propellant powders for 20 mm. aircraft ammunition	2·00 kr. per kg.	Free*
ex 38.19.999	Anti-rust products	30% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.**
39.07.907 (New sub-heading replacing 39.07.903)	Trees and lasts (including fillers) fot footwear	30% *ad val.*	Free*
ex 39.07.210	Protective clothing for radiologists, of plastic materials and leaded rubber	30% *ad val.*	Free*
ex 40.14.300	Endless mats for special treatment of paper in paper-making machinery	20% *ad val.*	Free*
ex 42.03.201	Protective gloves for radiologists, of leather and leaded rubber	25% *ad val.*	Free*
43.02.090 (New sub-heading)	Cuttings, heads, paws, tails and the like of furskins	Various	Free
ex 51.01.500 900	Special yarn of continuous acetate containing at least 20% continuous synthetic fibres	4·00 kr. per kg.	Free*
ex 51.04	Fabric containing spandex fibres which give them elasticity	25% *ad val.*, and not less than 10 kr. per kg.	10% *ad val.**
ex 59.11.100 909	Textile fabrics of regenerated fibre materials impregnated with rubber for use in the production of conveyor or elevator belts or belting	19% *ad val.*	Free*
ex 59.11.100 909	Textile fabrics of synthetic, continuous fibres for use in rubber tyres	19% *ad val.*	Free*
ex 60.01.020 030	Knitted fabrics containing spandex fibres which give them elasticity	25% *ad val.* and not less than 10 kr. per kg.	10% *ad val.**
70.20.200	Yarns of glass fibres	8% *ad val.*	Free*
ex 73.11.092	Angles, shapes and sections, cold-rolled, 80 mm. or more, of a metal thickness exceeding 2 mm.	10% *ad val.*	Free*
ex 80.40.911 (Previously included under 84.40.919)	Gears for domestic electric washing machines, imported separately, fitted with agitator arms and/or with pumps	20% *ad val.*	Free
84.54.801 (New sub-heading – previously under 84.54.800)	Coin-sorting, counting, and packing machines	20% *ad val.*	10% *ad val.*
ex 84.54.809 (New sub-heading – previously under 84.54.800)	Machines for perforating of bands for use in statistical machines	20% *ad val.*	Free*
86.09.405	Coupling hooks and screws, half pieces of sleeve joints	20%	Free*
Ex 86.09.909	Wheels assembled with axles	20%	Free
ex 93.07.807 (New sub-heading – previously under 93.07.806 and 809. 93.07.806 now deleted)	Parts of shells	8%	Free

* Temporary suspension or reduction of duty.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section) Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 458, 459, 461)

EFTA tariff reductions

THE NORWEGIAN AUTHORITIES have announced that as from January 1, 1966, the normal EFTA timetable will be applied to the following items when the rate of duty will be reduced from 50 per cent to 20 per cent of the base date tariff:

Tariff heading	Commodity	EFTA rate of duty	
		Former rate	Present rate
60.03.440	Sports socks and 'raggsokker' of wool or fine animal hair	8·5% *ad val.*	3·4% *ad val.*
60.05.341	Outer garments for men and boys of wool or fine animal hair of a weight of at least 500 gr. per garment	8·5% *ad val.*	3·4% *ad val.*

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2304).

DENMARK

Removal of import restrictions

THE DANISH AUTHORITIES have announced that from January 1, 1966, import licences will not be required for the goods listed below.

This notice amends the list of goods subject to licencing control published on pages 480 and 481 of the *Board of Trade Journal* on August 27 1965.

ex 03.01	Fillet and roe of all species of fish, domestically reared trout, flounder, dab, sole mackerel, tunny and porbeagle.
ex 03.02	Smoked fish, roe.
ex 03.03	Norway lobster and shrimps.
ex 05.15	Industrial fish.
ex 17.04	Other sugar confectionery and liquorice, all sorts *except* fondant, raw pulps, creams and similar semi-manufactured products with an added content of sweetening agent of at least 80% by weight, not in retail packing.
ex 30.05	Marmalade of citrus fruits and apricots.
35.05 ex 35.06	Dextrins and dextrin glues; soluble or roasted starches; starch glues and glues containing starch or starch products.
68.01	Road and paving setts, curb and flagstones, of natural stone.
68.14	Friction material.
ex 84.22	Lifts and parts thereof.

All enquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel: City 5757, Ext.458, 459 and 461).

FINLAND

New global quotas for 1966

THE FINNISH AUTHORITIES have issued the following list of global quotas for 1966: (A fully detailed list will be published as soon as possible).

Quota No.	Commodity	Quota in Finnmarks
1	Salmon	900,000
2	Fish filee, whale meat	5,000,000
3	Other fish	1,200,000
4	Dried vegetables, meat extracts, etc.	1,550,000
7a	Sweets and chocolate	2,000,000
7b	Soups, sauces, vegetable and fruit products, etc.	3,000,000
8	Other food preparations	1,360,000
9	Preparations of cereal products	1,600,000
10	Fruit	54,400,000
11	Starches and gluten	830,000
12	Vegetable oils	3,100,000
15	Flour of meat and fish, etc.	10,500,000
16	Gypsum, lime and cement	1,500,000
18	Mineral tar, coal tar distillation products, solvent gasoline and solvent petrol	1,440,000
19	Aviation spirit and power kerosene	5,580,000
20	Bitumen	2,800,000
23	Toluene, xylene, methanol	1,400,000
30	Articles of leather, composition leather and furskin	1,700,000
31	Woven fabrics, embroidery, knitted goods	43,200,000
33	Carpets	2,000,000
36	Special textile fabrics of the textile industry	2,400,000
37	Other special textile fabrics	2,600,000
38	Clothes, underwear and clothing accessories, gloves, made-up textile articles	35,000,000
40	Footwear	11,300,000
43	Articles for household use	6,400,000
45	Unwrought silver, gold and platinum	650,000
50	Outboard motors	9,000,000
57	Television and radio-broadcasting reception apparatus	21,600,000
60	Machines and appliances, not elsewhere specified or included	53,000,000
61	Passenger cars *	—
62	Lorries, parcels delivery vans and special automobiles	21,000,000
65	Other transport vehicles	3,000,000
66	Parts and spare parts for the motor and other industries	52,000,000
69	Toys and games	5,000,000

* Under review

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Victoria Street. London, S.W.1., (Tel: Abbey 7877, Ext. 2305).

Liberalization of imports

THE FOLLOWING LIST comprises the commodities which have been liberalized from quantitative import restrictions as from January 1,1966.

Brussels Nomenclature No.	Quota No.	Commodity
16.04.801/852	6	Prepared or preserved fish, in hermetically sealed containers; preserved sardines and anchovies; herring, salmon, mackerel, tunny, other fish; prepared anchovies in other containers.
855		Herring in containers of less than 25 litres.
859		Other fish products, fish roe.
951/959		Other fish products.
15.04	14	Fats and oils, of fish and marine mammals, whether or not refined.
15.12.111/119		Fats and oils, of fish and marine mammals, solidified or hardened.
28.56.200	21	Calcium carbide.
30.04.100/904	24	Adhesive plasters; wadding and gauze, whether or not impregnated or coated.
909		Bandages and similar articles (for example, dressings, poultices), impregnated or coated with pharmaceutical substances or put up in retail packings for medical or surgical purposes.
33.06	25	Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations.
34.01.600		Other household soap.
34.05		Polishes and creams, for footwear, furniture or floors, meta polishes, scouring powders and similar preparations.
43.02	28	Furskins, tanned or dressed, including furskins assembled in plates, crosses and similar forms; pieces or cuttings, of furskin, tanned or dressed, including heads, paws, tails and the like (not being fabricated).
59.04	35	Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, plaited or not.
70.19	44	Glass beads, imitation pearls, imitation precious and semi-precious stones, fragments and chippings, and similar fancy or decorative glass smallwares, and articles of glassware made therefrom; glass cubes and small glass plates, whether or not on a backing, for mosaics and similar decorative purposes; artificial eyes, of glass, including those for toys but excluding those for wear by humans; ornaments and other fancy articles of lamp worked glass; glass grains (ballotini).
71.01/03		Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones; synthetic or reconstructed precious or semi-precious stones, unworked, cut or otherwise worked, but not mounted, set or strung.
71.12/13		Articles of jewellery and goldsmiths' or silversmiths' wares, and parts thereof, of precious metal or rolled precious metal.
71.15.901/909		Articles consisting of, or incorporating pearls, precious or semi-precious stones (natural, synthetic or reconstructed), excluding articles for technical use.
71.16	46	Imitation jewellery.
73.17		Tubes and pipes, of cast iron.
73.20.200		Tube and pipe fittings, of cast iron, other than cemented.
73.16		Railway and tramway track construction material of iron or steel the following: rails, check-rails, switch blades, crossings (or frogs), crossing pieces, etc.
73.21	47	Structures, complete or incomplete, whether or not assembled, and parts of structures (for example, hangars and other buildings, bridges and bridge-sections, lock-gates, towers, lattice masts, roofs roofing frameworks, door and window frames, shutters, balustrades, pillars and columns), of iron or steel; plates, strips, rods, angles, shapes, sections, tubes and the like, prepared for use in structures, of iron or steel.
73.40		Other articles of iron or steel, except heddle wire, sack and other binders of iron wire, thimbles and sewing rings; tube adjusters, joining pieces and cup springs.
73.36		Stoves (including stoves with subsidiary boilers for central heating), ranges, cookers, grates, fires and other space heaters, gas-rings, plate warmers with burners, wash boilers with grates or other heating elements, and similar equipment, of a kind used for domestic purposes, not electrically operated, and parts thereof, of iron or steel.
73.37.110/199	49	Central heating boilers (excluding steam-generating boilers of heading No. 84.01) and parts thereof, of iron or steel.
290		Radiators, for central heating, not electrically heated, and parts thereof, of iron, other than cast iron, or steel.
990		Air heaters or hot air distributors (including those which can also distribute cool or conditioned air), not electrically heated incorporating a motor-driven fan or blower, and parts thereof, of iron, other than cast iron, or steel.
85.17	58	Electric sound or visual signalling apparatus (such as bells, sirens, indicator panels, burglar and fire alarms).
85.19.215/216		Electrical circuit breakers, hand operated, for service voltages of not more than 600 volts.
371/415		Electrical fuses, fuse boxes, fuse bases, fuse elements, fuse caps and base contacts for fuses.
511/599		Apparatus for making connections to or in electrical circuits.
85.25/27		Insulators of any material; insulating fittings for electrical machines, appliances or equipment, being fittings wholly of insulating material apart from any minor components of metal incorporated during moulding solely for purposes of assembly, electrical conduit tubing and joints therefor, of base metal lined with insulating material.
85.20.110	59	Electric metal filament lamps for general use (of a power of not more than 200 W).
190/209		Electric metal filament lamps, not elsewhere specified, and discharge lamps.
93.01/06		Side-arms (for example, swords, cutlasses and bayonets) and parts thereof and scabbards and sheaths therefor; revolvers and pistols, being firearms; artillery weapons, machine-guns, submachine-guns and other military firearms and projectors, other firearms, including Very light pistols, pistols and revolvers for firing blank ammunition only, line-throwing guns and the like; arms of other descriptions,

(Continued on next page)

FINLAND, *continued*

Brussels Nomenclature No.	Quota No.	Commodity
	67	including air spring and similar pistols, rifles and guns; parts of arms, including roughly sawn gun stock blocks and gun barrel blanks.
93.07.100/320		Ammunition and parts thereof for revolvers and pistols falling within heading No. 93.02; bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, missiles and similar munitions of war, and parts thereof; ammunition and parts thereof for hunting and sporting firearms.
390/900		Other.
96.01		Brooms and brushes, consisting of twigs or other vegetable materials merely bound together and not mounted in a head (for example, besoms and whisks), with or without handles.
96.02.210/290	68	Soft brushes and other painters' brushes.
510/910		Brushes for toilet use, brooms and brushes, not elsewhere specified, with mountings of artificial plastic materials.
990		Other brooms and brushes, paint rollers, squeegees (other than roller squeegees) and mops, with mountings of other materials than artificial plastic.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2305).

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Suspension of Common Customs Tariff

THE JOURNALS OFFICIEL DES COMMUNAUTES EUROPEENNES of December, 28, 29 and 31, 1965, contain the texts of three decisions taken by the Council of the EEC concerning the total or partial suspension of the Common Customs Tariff during 1966. The majority of items included in the decisions were similarly treated in 1965 but in a number of cases the duty after partial suspension is at a higher rate than in 1965.

Tariff Heading	Description of Goods	Common Tariff Rate of Duty for 1966
14.02 B I	Vegetable hair	Total suspension
ex 27.07 G	Aromatic products for the manufacture of carbon blacks	Total suspension
ex 27.14 C	Extracts obtained by the treatment of lubricating oils with selective solvents for the manufacture of carbon blacks	Total suspension
ex 28.52 B	Rare earth metal chlorides	4%
ex 28.55 B	Iron phosphides (ferro-phosphorus) containing 15% or more by weight of phosphorus to be used exclusively in the manufacture of phosphoric steel-making pig iron or of steel (a)	Total suspension
ex 29.01 C I	Pinenes	8%
ex 29.01 C I	Camphene	8%
ex 29.01 D V I	Methylstyrene	6%
ex 29.02 B	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Total suspension
ex 29.09	Epoxybutane	Total suspension
ex 29.13 D I	3β-Hydroxpregn-5-en-20-one	3%
ex 29.13 D I	3β:17α-Dihydroxypregn-5-en-20-one	3%
ex 29.13 D I	11β:21-Dihydroxypregna-1:4:17(20)-trien-3-one	6%
ex 29.13 D I	11β:21-Dihydroxypregna-4:17(20)-dien-3-one	6%
ex 29.13 D I	3β-Hydroxyandrost-5-en-17-one	3%
ex 29.13 D I	3β-Hydroxy-16α-methylpregn-5-en-20-one	3%
ex 29.13 E	16α:17α-Epoxy-3β-hydroxy-16β-methylpregn-5-en-20-one	3%
ex 29.13 F	1:4-Naphthaquinone	Total suspension
ex 29.13 G III	2:3-Dichloro-1:4-naphthaquinone	8%
ex 29.13 G III	Decachloropentocyclo [5:2:1:0^{2,6}:0^{3,9}:0^{5,8}] decan-4-one	10%
ex 29.14 A II c 5	16α:17α-Epoxy-3β-hydroxypregn-5-en-20-one acetate	3%
ex 29.14 A II c 5	17α:21-Dihydroxy-16-methylpregna-1:4:9(11)-triene-3:20-dione 21-acetate	6%
ex 29.14 A II c 5	11α:17α-21-Trihydroxy-16α-methyl-5α-pregnane-3:20-dione 21-acetate 11-toluene-*p*-sulphonate	6%
ex 29.15 A IV a	Sebacic acid	3%
ex 29.15 B	1*H*:2*H*-Hexachloro-3:6 *endo*methylenecyclohex-4-ene-1:2-dicarboxylic anhydride	8%
ex 29.16 D	7-Oxabicyclo [2:2:1] heptane-2:3-dicarboxylic acid and its sodium salt	10%
ex 29.29	3β-Hydroxypregna-5:16-dien-20-one acetate oxime	3%
ex 29.29	Podophyllic acid ethylhydrozide	6%
ex 29.31 B	Di(*disec*amylhydroxyphenyl) sulphide	6%
ex 29.31 B	Di-allate	10%
ex 29.31 B	Tri-allate	10%
ex 29.35 S	*OO*-Diethyl *O*-4 methyl-2-*iso*propylpyrimid-6-yl phosphorothioate	10%
ex 29.35 S	2-Chloro-4-ethylamino-6-*iso*propylamino*sym*triazine	10%
ex 29.35 S	2-Chloro-4:6-di(ethylamino)*sym*triazine	10%
ex 29.35 S	2-Chloro-4:6-di(*iso*propylamino)*sym*triazine	10%
ex 29.35 S	Paraquat-dichloride	10%
ex 29.35 S	Diquat-dibromide and-dichloride	10%
ex 29.35 S	1:4-Diazabicyclo (2:2:2) octane	Total suspension
ex 29.35 S	Diosgenin and its esters	Total suspension
29.41 A	Digitalins	6%
ex 29.41 D	Pure squill glucoside	6%
ex 29.41 D	Calcium salts of sennosides A & B	6%
ex 29.41 D	Benzylideneprodophyllotoxin--D-glucoside	6%
ex 29.42 C VIII	Ergot alkaloids, their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives	6%
ex 29.44 D	Cephaloridine	2%
38.07	Spirits of turpentine (gum, wood and sulphate) and other terpenic solvents produced by the distillation or other treatment of coniferous woods; crude dipentene; sulphite turpentine; pine oil (excluding 'pine oils' not rich in terpineol):	
	A. Gum spirits of turpentine	3%
	B. Other.	3%
38.08 A	Rosin (including the products known as 'brais resineux')	3·5%
ex 38.08 C	Hydroabietyl alcohol, technical	Total suspension
ex 38.11 C	Pyrethrum extract in mineral oil solution	5%
ex 38.19 D	Sulphonic acids of shale oils, containing thiophen and their salts	8%
ex 38.19 Q	Mixtures of aldehydes obtained from lignin	Total suspension
ex 38.19 Q	Mixed tertiary mercaptans	Total suspension
ex 38.19 Q	Crude guanine (paste of scales and other fish waste, containing mineral oil, of the kind used in the manufacture of pearl essence)	Total suspension
ex 39.02 C III	Polysulphohaloethylenes in one of the forms mentioned in Note 3 (a) and (b) to Chapter 39	4%
ex 39.02 C VIII	Vinyl chloride-vinylidene chloride copolymers containing at least 80% by weight of vinylidene chloride, in one of the forms mentioned in Note 3 (a) and (b) to Chapter 39 destined for the manufacture of fibres, monofil or strip (a)	4%
ex 39.02 C XIV a	Vidylidene fluoride-hexafluoropropene copolymers in one of the forms mentioned in Note 3 (a) and (b) to Chapter 39	4%
39.03 B V a 1	Ethylcellulose (unplasticized)	4%
ex 39.03 B V a 2	Ethylhydroxyethylcellulose insoluble in water	4%
ex 39.03 B V a 2	Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose	12%
ex 44.28 B	Shingles for roofing or facing purposes, of coniferous wood	Total suspension
45.01	Natural cork, unworked, crushed, granulated or ground: waste cork, ground:	
	A. Natural cork, unworked, in slabs or parts of slabs, of a thickness of more than 30 mm.	3%
	B. Other.	3%
ex 48.01 E II	Japan paper (special long-fibre paper) for the manufacture of artificial sausage casings	Total suspension
ex 48.01 E II	Japan paper (special long-fibre paper) for wrapping continuous man-made fibres of the kind described in Note 1 (b) to Chapter 51, during industrial processing	Total suspension
51.01	Hollow filament yarn of man-made fibres described in Note 1 (b) to Chapter 51	Total suspension
62.03 B I b	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods, used, of woven fabrics other than of jute, flax or sisal	15%
70.19 A I a	Glass beads, cut and polished mechanically	Total suspension
70.19 A III a	Imitation precious and semi-precious stones, cut and polished mechanically	Total suspension
81.04 M	Uranium depleted in uranium-235	Total suspension
84.59	B. Nuclear reactors:	
	I. Reactors	7%
	II. Parts:	
	(a) Fuel elements, unirradiated, natural uranium type	5%
	(b) Other	7%

Note: (a) Classification under this heading is subject to conditions to be determined by the competent authorities.

GREECE

Tax changes

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of January 14 published details of certain tax changes which the Greek Government has either introduced already or will do so when Parliament approves legislation.

Further information has since been received from the British Embassy in Athens concerning the turnover and luxury tax set out in paragraphs F and G of the *Journal* notice.

The special additional turnover tax will continue to be added to the new basic rates of 7 per cent, 3.60 per cent and 1.80 per cent at the previous rate of 25 per cent, to produce new total (basic plus additional) rates of 8.75 per cent, 4.50 per cent and 2.25 per cent.

Luxury tax was previously levied on all imported artificial or synthetic continuous fibres falling under Heading 51-01 A and B of the Greek Tariff, but, due to the wording of the original law, locally produced fibres were exempt from this tax. Under the new law all such fibres, whether imported or locally produced, will be subject to luxury tax.

ISRAEL

Labelling regulations

THE ISRAELI Official Gazette *Kovetz Hatakanot*, No. 1801, of November 25, 1965, published the regulations governing the labelling of paper and cartons. A translation of these regulations is held in Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460/462).

Liberalization of imports

THE FOLLOWING 24 items have been added to the list of goods for which Israeli import licences are issued without restriction. These goods were liberalized with effect from December 15, 1965.

Tariff No.	Description	Import Duty (*ad val.* c.i.f.)	Purchase Tax
20.01 (a)	Chlorine	35%	Exempt
37.03 (d) (2) 48.07 (i) (2)	Photographic paper for documents	Negative paper: 100% Positive paper 60%	20%
33.06 (c)	Tooth-paste including dentifrices tooth-powder.	Cleared from Customs before January 1, 1967: 80%	10%
	(Imports are subject to Israel's labelling regulations).	Other: 60%	
39.01 (i) (4) 39.07. (i) (1) (g) 94.04 (c) (9)	Articles made of expanded foamed or sponged plastic materials, uncoated	60% but not less than IL.6·0 per kilo	35%
39.02 (a) (3) (c)	Moulding components of polymers and copolymers of chloride or of Vinylidene chloride	35% but not less than IL.0·90 per kilo	Exempt
39.01 (i) (5) (a)	Transmission conveyor or elevator belts or belting, rectangular in cross-section of polyamides or of other plastic materials	60%	Exempt
39.07 (h) (9) (i)	Plastic goods as per the following list	60%	35%
39.07 (i) (3) (i)	(1) Profiles, sheets, rails, strips, etc.		
39.07 (i) (9) (i)	(2) Hygienic and sanitary goods such as bath tubs, kitchen sinks, etc.,		
	(3) Lighting equipment such as lampshades.		
	(4) Plastic clothing.		
	(5) Office supplies such as staplers, pen holders, etc.		
	(6) Domestic appliances such as trays, cloth sticks, ashtrays, etc.		
	(7) Other plastic goods such as angles for trunks, furniture handles, laces, signs, etc.		
40.08 (b) 40.14 (i) (1) 94.04 (c) (i)	Articles made of expanded foamed or sponged rubber, uncoated	60% but not less than IL.2·50 per kilo	35%
41.02 (i) (9) (b)	Leather for soles	35% but not less than IL.1·50 per kilo	Exempt
42.03 (a) (1) (i)	Fashion gloves of leather, excluding leather gloves of the kind used by industrial workers	80% but not less than IL.5·0 a pair	15%
44.15 (b)	Plywood	35% but not less than IL.1·50 per sq. m. + surcharge levy of IL.126·0 per cubic metre.	10%
67.02 (d) (4) (d)	Dumpers, each weighing not more than 1,500 kilos	35%	Exempt
67.04 (a)	Wigs	From human hair: 60% but not less than IL.70·0 each Other: 60% but not less than IL.30·0 each	Exempt
57.05 57.07	Yarns of hemp Yarns of other vegetable textile fibres	25%	Exempt
58.06 (a)	Woven labels	IL.10·0 per sq. metre	15%
61.10 (a) (1)	Gloves of textile fabrics of the kind used by industrial workers	35%	15%
68.04 (i) (9)	Grindstones, grinding wheels and the like, each weighing not more than 100 kilos	80%	Exempt
84.01 (a) (9) 84.01 (b)	Steam and other vapour generating boilers of a heating range not exceeding 350 sq. metres	35%	Exempt
84.11 (a)	Blowers and parts thereof	60%	15%
84.12 (i) 84.21 (1) 84.15 (g)	Air conditioning machines, self-contained, comprising a motor driven fan and elements for changing the the temperature and humidity of air (excluding with motor up to 2 h.p. and machines without motor)	Machines of a weight exceeding 1,000 kilos: 45%	50%
84.17 (d)	Machinery for cleaning with trichlorethylene (degreaser)	Other end parts 60%	Exempt
84.21 (g) 84.59 (d) (3) (c) 84.38 (i) (2)	Heald shafts for weaving looms, including heald shafts with healds	35%	Exempt
90.21 (i) (1) 90.21 (ii) (9)	Anatomical models	For educational establishments: Exempt Other: for educational establishments: 15%	Exempt
91.06 91.11 (b)	Time switches with clock or watch movement or with synchronous motor and parts thereof.	45% but not less than IL.10·0 a unit Parts: 45%	15%

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460/462).

Further liberalization of imports

THE FOLLOWING 17 items have been added to the list of goods for which Israeli import licences are issued without restriction. These items were liberalized with effect from December 15, 1965.

Tariff Reference Number	Description	Import Duty (*ad val.* c.i.f.)	Purchase Tax
15.07 (i) (1)	Caster oil	Cleared from Customs before January 1, 1967: 25% + IL.0·25 per kilo After January 1, 1967: 25% + IL.0·20 per kilo	Exempt
21.02	Chicory, coffee substitutes	Chicory: 60% + IL.0·40 per kilo Other: 60%	
25.20	Calcined gypsum	25%	10%
25.20	Crushed gypsum	25%	Exempt
25.22	Calcined lime	25%	15%
25.22	Slaked lime	25%	10%
28.31 (a)	Sodium hypochlorite in solutions of up to 10%	35%	Exempt
28.45 (a)	Sodium silicate (solid)	35%	Exempt
34.04 (a)	Chloroparaffins, solid or liquid	35%	Exempt
38.19 (a) (1) (a) 39.07 (i) (1) (g) 70.15 (a)	Watch glasses prepared for mounting	80%	Exempt
38.19 (b) (7) 39.01 (c) 39.02 (c)	Ion changers	45% but not less than IL.800 per cu. meter	Exempt
38.19 (d)	Materials of a kind used for impregnating and strengthening of concrete and anti-acid additives for cement	45%	15%
42.01	Saddlery and harness	45%	Exempt
42.05	Welts for shoes	45%	Exempt
68.10 (i)	Plates of plastering materials of all kinds	35%	Exempt
*73.13 (i) (9)	Mild steel sheets and plates, cold rolled, excluding coils cold rolled, of a thickness up to 2 mm.	Exempt	Exempt
98.05 (d)	Writing and drawing chalk	25%	Exempt

* Imports permitted as from January 1, 1966

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460/462).

LEBANON

Seed potatoes

IN THE *Board of Trade Journal* of November 12, 1965, it was announced that the Lebanese Ministry of Agriculture had issued regulations permitting the importation of seed potatoes for the 1965-1966 season.

It has now been reported that the period during which the importation of seed potatoes may be carried out without a prior licence has been extended to February 15, 1966.

It may be of interest to exporters to know that a recent Press report says that the Lebanese Ministry of Agriculture is at present studying the possibility of importing seed potatoes from Cyprus for the late crop this year.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2221), quoting reference 659/G/5.

(*Continued on next page*)

Hints to businessmen visiting Morocco

A REVISED edition of the booklet on Morocco has been published in the series of 'Hints to Business Men'.

British businessmen who intend visiting this country can obtain a copy of the booklet on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room F56, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7146), or to any Regional Office of the Board of Trade, or on personal application to the Export Information Centre, Board of Trade, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.

LEBANON, *continued*

Customs tariff

THE FOLLOWING amendments have been made to the Lebanese Customs Tariff:

Heading No.	Description	Basis for Collection	Normal Tariff
10.05	Maize	*ad valorem*	Free
10.07	*Buckwheat, millet, canary seed and grain sorghum, other cereals:*		
	(a) Buckwheat	*ad valorem*	Free
	(b) Millet, canary seed and grain sorghum	*ad valorem*	Free
	(c) Other cereals	*ad valorem*	36%
21.07	Food preparations n.e.s.i:		
	(c) Modified milk, in hermetically sealed metal cans of a nett weight not exceeding 2·5 kilograms	No change	No change
48.01	Paper and paperboard (including cellulose wadding), machine-made, in rolls or sheets:		
	(f) Sanitary paper, in large rolls prepared for cutting to make small rolls or packets for retail	*ad valorem*	11%
	(g) Cellulose wadding, in large rolls prepared for cutting to make sanitary napkins	*ad valorem*	11%
	(h) Other	*ad valorem*	18%
48.15	Paper and paperboard cut to size or shape for use for specific purposes, other than what is included within headings 48.10-48.14:		
	(i) Sanitary paper	*ad valorem*	25%
	(j) Other	*ad valorem*	18%
48.18	Registers, exercise books, note books, memorandum blocks, order books, receipt books, diaries, blotting pads, binders (loose-leaf or other), file covers and other stationery of paper or paperboard; sample and other albums and book covers of paper or paperboard:		
	(b) Other:—		
	1. Binders with metal hinges even when imported without such hinges	*ad valorem*	25%
	2. Other	*ad valorem*	18%
48.21	Other articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard or cellulose wadding:		
	(d) Covers, napkins, handkerchiefs, towels and sanitary towels, of paper	*ad valorem*	25%
	(e) Other	*ad valorem*	18%
59.01	Wadding and articles of wadding; textile flock and dust and mill neps:		
	(a) Wadding	*ad valorem*	11%
	(b) Textile flock and dust and mill neps	*ad valorem*	Free
	(c) Other	*ad valorem*	18%

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460/462).

ALGERIA

Import restrictions

THE ALGERIAN *Journal Officiel* of January 4 announced that the following items were to be added to the list of goods subject to import licence and quota restrictions:

Tariff No.	Description
20.05 B	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit puree and fruit pastes, being cooked preparations containing added sugar.

Existing orders may be admitted quota-free until February 4.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

GHANA

Import licensing

IN A NOTICE published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 26, 1965, page 1312, details of the Ghana Import Licensing Procedures for the calendar year 1966 were given. Information has now been received that the following items should be added to the list of products for which no application will be entertained except under special circumstances:

Ex 554-110	Toilet and Shaving Soap.
554-120	Soap (Common, washing flake, powder and soft).
Ex 621-010	Composition rubber sheets, rubber soles, rubber heels, rubber mats, rubber straps and microporous sheets.
Ex 642-902	Greeting cards.

The prefix Ex to a tariff item indicates that only the portion of the item specifically mentioned is subject to the treatment indicated.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

New regulations concerning visitors to the Congo (Leopoldville)

NEW REGULATIONS have recently been brought into operation relating to visitors to the Congo.

All persons entering the Congo must have a visa. Those entering with a 'visa de voyage' are obliged to exchange for Congolese francs the equivalent of 20 US dollars per day at the Bureau de Change at the point of entry into the Congo. They are then given a visa valid for the number of days for which they have paid, e.g. if they change 60 US dollars into 9,000 Congolese francs they are allowed to stay for three days.

An airport embarkation tax of 300 Congolese francs per person has also been instigated.

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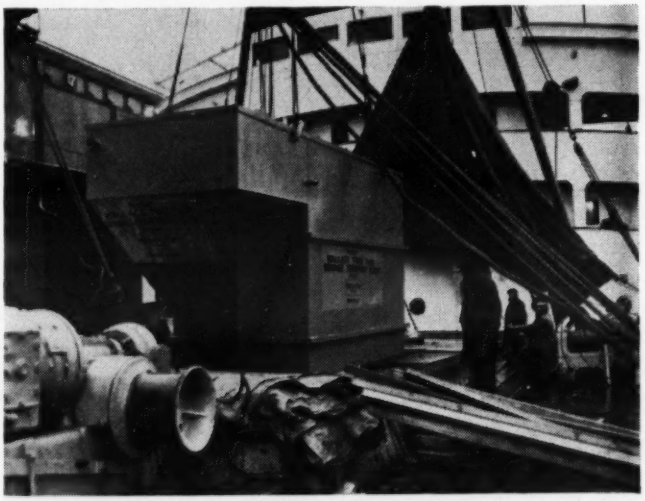

A Mather & Platt Wallace sewage treatment plant en route to the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in the Middle East, being loaded aboard MV 'Tabor'. Wallace treatment plants enable land not served by main sewage to be used for building purposes – without having to wait for the development of a comprehensive sewerage system.

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RHODESIA

Suspension of duty

THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE (Suspension) Regulations, 1966, published as Rhodesia Notice No. 14 of January 14, 1966, consolidate all subsidiary legislation relating to suspensions.

Any inquiries arising from the revised Regulations should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 469).

AUSTRALIA

Revision of Customs By-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

New By-laws

The following goods will be admitted under By-law until further notice:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
CHEDDAR CHEESE in such quantities and under such conditions as are determined by the Minister . . .	04.04.31	6d. per lb.

Amended By-laws

The following By-laws have been amended to apply to the goods as shown:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
PERFUMES, SYNTHETIC, other than methyl salicylate, in concentrated form or mixtures in concentrated form of synthetic perfumes and natural perfume substances, to which paragraph 33.04.19 or paragraph 33.04.99 applies, for use in a bona fide process of manufacture in which the perfume preparations are combined with other ingredients to produce the finished article and not being merely the repacking and putting up of the perfume preparations, under security .	33.04	Free
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD described in column 1 of the table hereunder having a f.o.b. price not less than the price specified in column 2 of that table opposite those goods .	48.07.2	Free

THE TABLE

Column 1 (Description of Goods)		Column 2 (Minimum f.o.b. price)
Tariff Classification	Goods	
Paragraph 48.07.329	(a) Enamelled blotting paper or paperboard, made from bleached cotton linters, not printed or otherwise surface decorated.	£362 per ton
	(b) Enamelled blotting paper or paperboard, not made from bleached cotton linters and not printed or otherwise surface decorated	£313 per ton
Sub-item 48.07.41	Paper and paperboard, printed or embossed with words, letters or figures, and by reason of such printing or embossing, recognizable as suitable for use as a wrapping medium or in the covering of containers for goods.	£520 per ton
Paragraph 48.07.61	Fancy coated paper in sheets having a substance not exceeding 205 grammes per square metre, having printed or embossed designs thereon, not waxed or gummed and not coated in any manner on the reverse thereof.	£6 per ream of 500 sheets of size 20 inches x 30 inches (or equivalent area)
Sub-paragraph 48.07.551	Paper, not printed or surface decorated and not coated otherwise than by clay coating, the following: (a) Colour coated on one or both sides, neither side having a surface finish better than super-calendered or mat finish or other finish, so as to have a gloss exceeding 70% when measured on a photovolt glossmeter: (i) When in sheets	£317 per ton
	(ii) When in rolls	£308 per ton
Sub-paragraph 48.07.559	(b) Colour coated on one or both sides, not being paper falling within clause (a): (i) When in sheets	£387 per ton
	(ii) When in rolls	£378 per ton
	(c) Paper not falling within clause (a) or (b): (i) When in sheets	£271 per ton
	(ii) When in rolls	£262 per ton
Sub-paragraph 48.07.911	Paperboard, clay coated, not printed or surface decorated and not coated otherwise than by clay coating, the following: (a) Coated on one side the underside being of low grade and colour (including white) and having a brightness not exceeding 60% when measured on a photovolt glossmeter.	£180 per ton
	(b) Colour coated, one or both sides, not being paper falling within clause (a).	£276 per ton
	(c) Coated white on one side, the underside being of bleached pulp (not coloured or coated) and the product having a thickness of 0·014 inch or greater, or having a substance of 320 grammes per square metre or heavier.	£180 per ton
	(d) Paperboard not falling within clause (a), (b) or (c).	£255 per ton
SINGLE SHOT, single barrel shotguns, provided entered for home consumption on or before June 30, 1966 . . .	93.04.2	Free

Cancelled By-laws

The following goods are removed from the provisions of By-law entry and will now be classified as indicated below:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, for use as a filter medium, under security	48.05.921	£28 3s. 4d. per ton
	48.05.929	40%, less £2 per ton
	48.05.990	40%, less £5 per ton; or, if lower, £27 13s. 4d. per ton

Note: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £100 Sterling.

Tariff Board inquiry

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Customs and Excise has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether **X-ray film** (Tariff Items 37.01.990 and 37.02.900) should be gazetted under Section 7 of the Customs Tariff (Dumping and Subsidies) Act 1961.

Details of the provisions of Section 7 of the above-mentioned Act were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 22, 1965 (page 188). This matter has been reported by telegraph by HM Minister (Commercial) at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than February 15.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. CRE 303/66.

(*Continued on next page*)

AUSTRALIA, *continued*

Details of temporary duties

DETAILS ARE GIVEN below of the temporary changes made in Australian Customs Duties which came into effect on January 14, 1966. Additions to and deletions from the Customs Tariff are shown by square brackets and italics respectively.

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties		New Duties	
		General	Preferential	General	Preferential
	After note 5 to Chapter 51 insert the following notes:—				
	6. *The following goods are specified for the purposes of paragraph* 51.02.11, *that is to say polyethylene monofil and imitation catgut, being goods that:—*				
	(a) were in transit to Australia on 26th November, 1965; *and*				
	(b) are entered for home consumption within 21 *days after importation*				
	7. *The following goods are specified for the purposes of paragraph* 51.02.92, *that is to say, polyethylene strip, being goods that:—*				
	(a) were in transit to Australia on 26th November, 1965; *and*				
	(b) are entered for home consumption within 21 *days after importation.*				
51.02	Monofil, strip (that is to say, artificial straw and the like) and imitation catgut, of man-made fibre materials:				
51.02.1	Monofil; imitation catgut:				
51.02.110	[Of polyvinylidene chloride, polyethylene or polypropylene]	20%	10%	20%	10%
				and, except in respect of goods specified in note 6 to this Chapter, a temporary duty of an amount per pound equal to the amount, if any, by which the FOB price per pound is less than 48d.	
				(Under new item 51.02.110)	
				No change	
				(Under new item 51.02.120)	
51.02.110	*Of polyethylene*	20%	10%	20%	10%
		(Under former item 51.02.110)		and, except in respect of goods specified in note 6 to this Chapter, a temporary duty of an amount per pound equal to the amount, if any, by which the FOB price per pound is less than 48d.	
51.02.120	*Of polyvinylidene chloride or polypropylene*	No change (Under former item 51.02.110)		20%	10%
51.02.9	Other				
51.02.920	[Of polyvinylidene chloride, polyethylene or polypropylene]	20%	10%	20%	10%
				and, except in respect of goods specified in note 7 to this Chapter, a temporary duty of an amount per pound equal to the amount, if any, by which the FOB price per pound is less than 48d.	
				(Under new item 51.02.920)	
				No change	
				(Under new item 51.02.930)	
51.02.920	*Of polyethylene*	20%	10%	20%	10%
		(Under former item 51.02.920)		and, except in respect of goods specified in note 7 to this Chapter, a temporary duty of an amount per pound equal to the amount, if any, by which the FOB price per pound is less than 48d.	
51.02.930	*Of polyvinylidene chloride or polypropylene*	No change (Under former item 51.02.920)		20%	10%

Note: Specific duties are shown in Australian currency £A125=£100 Sterling.

Decimal currency

NOTICES in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 5, 1965, and January 21, 1966, referred to Australia's change to the decimal currency system on February 14, 1966. Decimal currency conversion tables have been widely distributed in Australia by the Decimal Currency Board, and naturally show conversion from the present Australian currency to the new one. For the guidance of British exporters the Australian British Trade Association has produced a table showing conversion from £. s. d. (sterling) to dollars and cents (Australian), and this is reproduced below. Pounds sterling can be converted to Australian dollars by multiplying the latter by 2½, but this cannot be applied to convert shillings and pence to dollars and cents.

Australian Decimal Currency Conversion Table

Conversion of sterling to dollar and cents

Pence	Australian Cents	Shillings	Australian Dollars	£	Australian Dollars
1	1	1	·12	1	2·50
2	2	2	·25	2	5·00
3	3	3	·37	3	7·50
4	4	4	·50	4	10·00
5	5	5	·62	5	12·50
6	6	6	·75	6	15·00
7	7	7	·87	7	17·50
8	8	8	1·00	8	20·00
9	9	9	1·12	9	22·50
10	10	10	1·25	10	25·00
11	11	11	1·37	20	50·00
12	12	12	1·50	30	75·00
		13	1·62	40	100·00
		14	1·75	50	125·00
		15	1·87	100	250·00
		16	2·00	250	625·00
		17	2·12	500	1,250·00
		18	2·25	1,000	2,500·00
		19	2·37		

ADVERTISEMENT INQUIRIES FOR THE JOURNAL

Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements in the *Board of Trade Journal* should be addressed to H. M. Stationery Office, Room D.94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (City 9876 Ext. 6147).

Inquiries from other parts of the United Kingdom should be addressed to Cowlishaw & Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., Memorial Hall Bldgs., 16 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.3 (City 3718).

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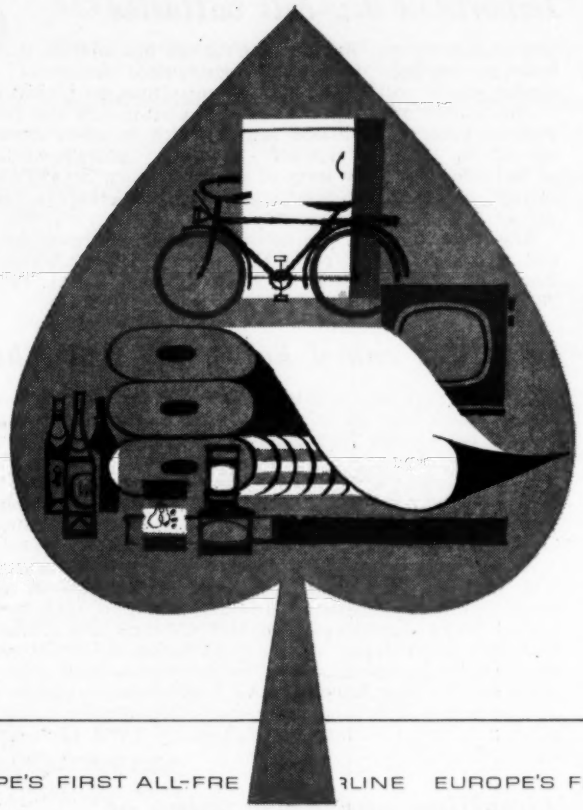

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ARGENTINA

Foreign exchange regulations

ARGENTINE Central Bank Circular No. 268 of December 29, 1965, stipulates that with effect from January 3, 1966, shipping documents covering imports must be in accordance with the following regulations:

(a) Within 180 days from the time shipping documents are handed to importers, it should be ascertained by comparing a copy of the Customs clearance certificate with the documents held by authorized institutions that merchandise for the same value as stated in the documents has been introduced against foreign currency transferred, or to be transferred.

(b) Authorized institutions must report those cases where a copy of the Customs clearance certificate has not been received for verification within the 180 days stipulated above. Where, for certain Customs reasons, a clearance certificate has not been issued (the importer must prove this by producing a certificate issued by the competent authorities) the time limit is extended by 90 days. In both cases the Central Bank must be informed within 48 hours of the expiry of the time limits indicated above.

Operations made by Government Departments, National, Provincial, Municipal and decentralized organizations are exempt from these rulings, as also are imports in accordance with the conditions of Circular No. 196 of November 20, 1964 (see the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 29, 1965, page 245), and all other imports which do not require exchange.

JAMAICA

Industrial Incentives Law, 1956

THE FOLLOWING products have been declared 'approved products' for the purposes of the Jamaican Industrial Incentives Law, 1956:

Tongs, curling irons and hair-straightening combs.
Hinges, tower bolts and latches.

Notices that consideration was being given to designate these products appeared in the *Board of Trade Journals* dated November 19, 1965, page 1249, and December 17, 1965, page 1484, respectively.

Application for the status of 'approved product' and 'approved manufacturer' are processed by the Jamaican Industrial Development Corporation, 4, Winchester Road, Kingston 10, Jamaica (PO Box 505) It would be appreciated if firms writing to the Industrial Development Corporation would copy their initial correspondence to the British High Commission, Commercial Department, PO Box 393, Kingston, Jamaica.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, 1-19 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2273).

URUGUAY

Imports of capital goods

HM EMBASSY at Montevideo report that the prohibition on the import of those capital goods included under the temporary ban imposed on October 18, 1965 (see the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 12, page 1201), and subsequently extended by further decrees until January 18, has been extended for a further period of 30 days. The extension does not apply to those goods specifically released from restrictions by the Uruguayan decree of December 24, 1965 (see the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 7, page 35).

CANADA

'Made in Canada' ruling

THE FOLLOWING ruling has been made in Canada for Canadian Customs purposes:

Of 'a class or kind made in Canada':

Dry chemical fire extinguishers up to and including 30 pounds capacity.

(Ruling effective February 24, 1966).

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memoranda Series D51-29-1, dated January 20, 1966.

UNITED STATES

Imports of dry cell batteries

THE UNITED STATES Bureau of Customs has advised that dry cell batteries marked 'leakproof' 'guaranteed leakproof' or with similar words, will not be allowed entry into the United States.

This advice from the Bureau of Customs is the result of a Federal Trade Commission ruling, which in effect eliminates the use of the word 'leakproof', the term 'guaranteed leakproof' or any other word or term of similar import, or any abreviation thereof, in advertising, labelling, marking or otherwise, as descriptive of dry cell batteries.

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Branch), Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2397).

Import of camel hair noils from the UK

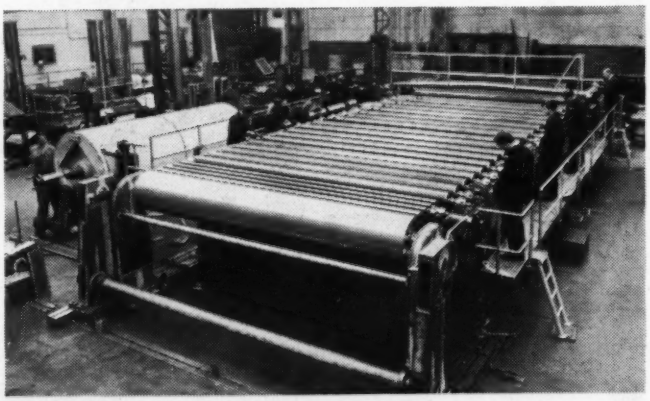
THE UNITED STATES Foreign Assets Control Regulations impose certain restrictions on imports for the purpose of preventing the sale to the United States, directly or indirectly, of products of Communist China, North Korea and North Vietnam. The import into the United States of a number of goods is prohibited unless they come from a country for which a specific exemption has been granted or are covered by a certificate of origin issued by the Government and the United States Foreign Assets Control.

Agreement has now been reached on a procedure under which HM Customs and Excise may issue certificates of origin for camel hair noils. Exporters wishing to export such noils to the United States should apply to HM Customs and Excise (Section 8), King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3, for information about the procedure necessary for certification. All other inquiries about the Foreign Assets Control Regulations should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade (United States), 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2404).

Labelling and advertising of distilled spirits

IN THE *Board of Trade Journal* of January 21, 1966, it was announced that the United States Internal Revenue Service were holding a public hearing to obtain information on the ageing effect of storage in re-used cooperage on neutral spirits and also to consider amendment of regulations on labelling and advertising of distilled spirits with respect to whisky and neutral spirits. The date of the hearing has now been postponed from February 1, 1966, to April 21, 1966.

Further information about the hearing may be obtained from Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Branch), Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2404).



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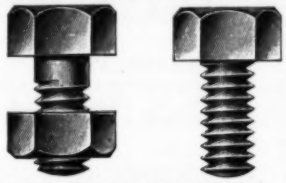

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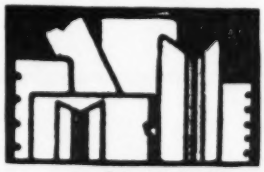

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A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

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Chemical industries production (6-M)	3 Dec. 1965
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ECGD Local Offices	17 Dec. 1965
Official Receivers' Offices	5 Nov. 1965
United States Consular Offices in the UK	24 Dec. 1965

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